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KYODO: PRC CRITICIZES REAGAN'S PLEDGE TO TAIWAN

OW310541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31, KYODO -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry said Saturday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest pledge not to abandon "our long-time friends and allies on Taiwan" contradicts the repeatedly declared U.S. position of pursuing the policy of "one China." A ministry spokesman made the criticism when asked to comment on Reagan's pledge to Taiwan made at a White House press conference on Wednesday.

Reagan promised his efforts for the development of the U.S. relationship with China, but he said he would abide by the terms of the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, which promised U.S. support for the Chinese Nationalist government in the defense of Taiwan. China has been strongly critical of the U.S. Government's plans to continue arms sales to Taiwan.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

HK010137 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 82 p 7

[Special commentary by Zhang Yebai [1728 0048 4104] of the U.S. research center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Commenting on the Contradictions in the Reagan Administration's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The Reagan administration took office at a time when there were great changes taking place in the international situation and when the U.S. position of strength was on the decline. After taking office, in order to reverse this situation, the Reagan administration flaunted the banner of reviving the domestic economy and restoring national prestige abroad. As far as its foreign policy is concerned, certain major responsible figures of the Reagan administration delivered numerous speeches, the content of which can be summarized as follows: First, restore U.S. economic and military strength; second, maintain closer ties with the traditional allies of the United States; third, step up relations with the developing countries; fourth, develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of "checks and exchanges." These four points were once called the "four pillars" of U.S. foreign policy.

Over the past year and more, the Reagan administration has been actually quite "ambitious" in its domestic and foreign policy. However, its foreign policy has encountered strong resistance abroad and at home and is apparently progressing with difficulty. Many facts have proven that the Reagan administration made a mistake similar to that of the Carter administration, which it had earlier criticized. It lacks a coordinated diplomatic strategy formulated through careful consideration, and this has led to contradictions in its policy and a passive position and obstacles in the course of implementation.

I

The Reagan administration has attached primary importance in its foreign policy to contending with the Soviet Union and using its strength to check Soviet expansion, claiming that it is necessary to adopt a firm stand toward the Soviet Union and uphold the "linkage" principle, that is to say, the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations depends on Soviet behavior in various places throughout the world. However, while the Soviet Union was still invading and occupying Afghanistan, the Reagan administration lifted its grain embargo on the Soviet Union last April, thus taking a step backward from the Carter administration's stand. In addition, it also promptly reached an agreement with the Soviet Union, extending the 5-year U.S.-Soviet grain agreement by 1 year. Since then the United States has been selling huge amounts of grain to the Soviet Union, greatly exceeding the amount sold to them before the embargo. Trade in nonagricultural products is also on the rise. Despite the Reagan administration's explanation that such a U.S. stand "must not be mistaken by the Soviet Union as a sign of weakness," its retrogression has already been censured by international public opinion.

People also recall that after taking office, the Reagan administration repeatedly stressed that negotiations with the Soviet Union must also be linked with Soviet international behavior. With regard to Brezhnev's proposal of February last year at the 26th CPSU Congress on holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, Reagan said at that time unless the Soviet Union "begins to change its attitude and behavior, negotiations with it are meaningless." However, when Soviet expansion policy had not changed at all and U.S. "position of strength" had not fundamentally improved, a foreign ministers meeting of the two countries was held in late September last year. This was the highest-level meeting held between the United States and the Soviet Union since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Before this, Reagan even wrote to the Soviet leaders expressing his desire "to build stable and constructive relations" with the Soviet Union and claiming that the United States is fully prepared to "consider the Soviet Union's legitimate interests." Reagan also said that he was interested in a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. The U.S.-Soviet summit and the talks on MRBM's in Europe held in Geneva went ahead according to schedule while the United States was denouncing Soviet interference in the Polish crisis. The so-called principle of "linkage" has already been totally discarded by the Reagan administration.

As far as relations with its Western European allies are concerned, the Reagan administration has held that only by relying on close cooperation with the allies can it "maintain its role as world power" and that the confusion of the Western alliance in the past was mainly due to the U.S. loss of determination. It also held that the main reason the allied countries' confidence in the United States has been shaken is that the U.S. position of strength is on the decline; and the United States will be able to consolidate the U.S.-European alliance so long as it can "consistently improve its balance of power with the Soviet Union." For this reason, the Reagan administration made firm decisions such as producing and storing neutron bombs. However, contrary to the expectation of the Reagan administration, this firm attitude gained only the opposition of the allied countries. As far as security interests are concerned, the Western European countries have views almost identical with the United States because their security can be guaranteed only by reliance on the United States. However, they have widely divergent views with the United States with regard to "detente." The Reagan administration has held that the Soviet Union has used "detente" to develop its military superiority and extend its global influence, but Western Europe has held that it has benefited from "detente" in many ways; the Reagan administration has held that arms talks only play a very limited role in arms control, but Western Europe has held that talks are the only way to solve the problem. For their own security interests, the Western European allies want the United States to adopt a "firm" approach toward the Soviet Union, but they do not want the United States to move from "firmness" to "toughness." They are afraid of importing tension into Europe, fearing that they will be sacrificed in U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

The U.S. demand that the Western European allies increase military expenditures is also contrary to its economic policy, which damages Western Europe's interests. Western Europe has blamed the Reagan administration's economic recovery program for having a serious effect on Western Europe. The U.S. high-interest-rate policy and its trade protectionism have seriously hampered the economic growth of the Western European countries, which are faced with economic depression. In particular, the high-interest-rate policy has pounded the Western European monetary and financial markets. The large outflow of Western European currency into the United States has aggravated the foreign trade deficit. In order to prevent a collapse of their currency, the Western European countries have been forced to raise their own interest rates. However, this has caused higher unemployment and restrained investment. In view of this, all Western European countries have blamed the United States for reviving its own economy at the expense of Western Europe and have demanded that the Reagan administration change its monetary and financial policies. In such a situation, the Western European countries that are unable to undertake heavier defense expenditure are resisting U.S. pressure to increase military expenditure.

The Reagan administration has also demanded that Western Europe suspend transactions with the Soviet Union on building the natural gas pipeline. Recently, it even banned all American affiliated companies and Western European companies with American permits from exporting equipment for the natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union, on the pretext of imposing further economic sanctions on the Soviet Union. This was done without consulting the European allies, arousing strong opposition from the Western European countries and creating great trouble. Washington has held that Western Europe's practice will only strengthen the Soviet Union's economic and military potential and will even make Western Europe dependent on the Soviet Union and prone to blackmail by the Soviet Union. However, the Reagan administration has lifted its grain embargo on the Soviet Union and further developed U.S.-Soviet trade for its own economic benefit. This has hindered U.S. efforts in demanding that the Western European allies take joint action against the Soviet Union in the course of imposing sanctions.

On the other hand, the Reagan administration has claimed that the United States must "strive to build new relations on the basis of fairness and responsibility with the Third World" in order to check Soviet expansion in the Third World. But on the other hand, many of its policies toward the Third World countries are irrelevant or run counter to this goal. The result has been detrimental to both sides in most cases.

The Reagan administration has attached more importance to the strategic position of the Middle East than previous administrations and has regarded checking Soviet expansion as the cardinal link of U.S. policy on the Middle East. Its strategic thinking is to strive to ease the contradictions between Israel and the Arabs and simultaneously establish a "strategic unanimity" against the Soviet Union among the Middle East countries. However, the Reagan administration is reluctant to change its stand of partiality toward Israel and nonrecognition of the PLO. It has even promoted "strategic cooperation" with the belligerent Begin government, and has supported and connived at Israeli invasion of neighboring Arab countries. This has fundamentally hampered its efforts in seeking "strategic unanimity." The United States wishes to use a method which is more beneficial to Israel to balance interests between Israel and the Arab countries. It wants both to accommodate itself to Israel's groundless demands and to improve relations with the Arab countries. However, with the support and connivance of the United States, Israel has refused to solve the conflicts between itself and the Arabs fairly and has continuously initiated provocations, seriously hindering the easing of the Israeli-Arab conflict. This has put the Reagan administration's Middle East policy in a passive position and has embarrassed certain U.S. friends in the Arab world. They have had no choice but to keep a certain distance from the United States, thus giving the Soviet Union a chance to interfere.

The starting point of the Reagan administration's policy toward southern Africa and Latin America is to check Soviet penetration and expansion and safeguard U.S. interests in these areas. However, actions taken by the Reagan administration run counter to this. It has not changed its biased attitude toward the South African racist authorities and has supported the dictatorial regimes in Latin America which are divorced from the people. This puts the United States in a position of antagonism with the Latin American people. In particular, not long ago, during the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, the United States discarded the principle of neutrality, supported Britain and imposed sanctions against Argentina. This aroused the fury of the Latin American countries and created a wide gap in its relations with them. All this benefits Soviet expansion in these areas.

As far as North-South relations are concerned, the Reagan administration is still maintaining an unwise policy of harming others and itself. Up to now, it has not put forward any positive proposals on economic cooperation with the Third World. It has underestimated the determination of the developing countries to maintain independence and develop their economies. U.S. support of the old international economic system, which is detrimental to the Third World countries, and its shifting of the economic crisis onto the Third World countries has gradually harmed the developed Western countries and has isolated the United States.

The Reagan administration has also put itself in a contradictory position regarding its relations with China. Since the formation of the Reagan administration, it has made numerous declarations on Sino-U.S. relations, saying that it is necessary to comply with the principle of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations while developing relations with China. But on the other hand, it has reiterated that it cannot "abandon their old friend Taiwan" and has refused to end arms sales to Taiwan. It has persisted in implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act" which violates Chinese sovereignty and interferes in Chinese internal affairs. Its reluctance to abandon its China policy of interfering in Chinese internal affairs has led to the danger of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations and will bring about serious consequences.

In light of all this, we see that although the Reagan administration declares that it has a set of correct foreign policies, they lack thorough consideration. Its specific policies are always drifting away from the goal it wants to attain. Contradictions and the phenomenon of attending to one thing and losing sight of another are commonly found. In addition, inconsistency in the Reagan administration's foreign policy and the contradictory speeches delivered have put its foreign policy in a more chaotic and passive situation.

II

There is nothing at all accidental about the contradictions in the Reagan administration's foreign policy. We should realize that these contradictions have profound inherent causes.

1. The Reagan administration's foreign policy is divorced from complex reality. Certain ideas guiding its policies go against the trend of the times and are out of tune with today's realities.

For instance, the Reagan administration regards the solution of all international problems as revolving around two poles, the United States and the Soviet Union. It simply ascribes all international turmoil to Soviet meddling and never shows proper concern and understanding for the interests of its allies and the complex conditions in the Third World. Differences in geographical conditions and in political and economic interests are bound to make for differences between the United States and its Western European allies in viewing international affairs. Western Europe's political and economic relations with the Soviet Union are much more important than are those of the United States. Hence Western Europe's policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe takes its own interests into consideration. The Reagan administration does its utmost to restore the U.S. "position of leadership" over its allies. However, today, when there have been fundamental structural changes in the balance of power between the United States and its Western allies, this hankering for a position of leadership is just wishful thinking that can never be attained. In security, Western Europe still relies on the United States, but economically it has become a rival to the United States and displays more and more independence. Ignoring all this, the Reagan administration rigidly wants its allies to fall in with its anti-Soviet strategy; and this inevitably causes a sharpening of contradictions between the United States and Europe.

In the Middle East, the Arab countries are facing a dual threat, from Israel and the Soviet Union. They pay particular attention to the danger of Israeli aggression and demand that the United States change its stand of partiality to Israel while ignoring the interests of the Arab peoples. The United States has blindly stressed priority consideration of Soviet expansion in the Middle East, but has been unable to grasp the crux of the Middle East problem; it has not forced Israel to accept rational proposals and properly solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. This runs completely counter to the desires of the

Arab peoples. There are all kinds of political, economic and social problems in the Third World. These problems are always intertwined with complex national and religious conflicts. The Reagan administration has seen the Soviet Union playing an unsavory role in the turmoil of the Third World, but it has not been able to correctly grasp and deal with the inevitable changes within the Third World. The modus operandi of simply blocking Soviet expansion and differentiating enemies from friends according to the attitude they take against the Soviet Union, and the desire to stabilize and preserve the status quo in turbulent areas of the Third World, are unrealistic and merely simplify complex events. This inevitably produces the result of having things go contrary to one's wishes.

2. The Reagan administration lacks sufficient strength to attain its policy aims, and this causes a certain degree of wavering and instability in foreign policy.

In the initial period of Reagan's presidency, the slogan of "Peace through strength" was put forward and the restoration of military preparedness and the checking of the Soviet Union with strength were regarded as the most important strategic goals. However, due to the decline of the U.S. position of strength and the rapid development of Soviet military strength, the United States' own military strength is not sufficient to check Soviet expansion. The U.S. economy fell into a new recession in the second half of last year, and the Reagan administration apparently cannot fulfill its economic recovery program as it wishes, while at the same time it finds it difficult to increase defense spending and effect a rapid reversal of the adverse balance of power. The Reagan administration recognizes that it must rely on close cooperation with its allies in order to check Soviet expansion militarily. However, the sharp differences between the Western allies and the United States over strategy toward the Soviet Union seriously hamper this cooperation. The military strength the United States possesses today is, for various domestic and external constraints, "by no means a policy tool that can be taken out and used at any time." In addition, the Reagan administration has greatly cut its foreign aid, due to its economic difficulties. Thus, viewed from any angle, there are great differences between the United States of today and that of the 1950's and 1960's, and its strength has weakened. In this situation in which its strength is less than it would wish, the Reagan administration has inevitably been compelled to readjust its Soviet policy and change the hard methods it employed when it took office.

3. The differences within the Reagan administration and the covert and overt struggles between various U.S. interest groups have caused confusion in the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

Reagan said during his presidential campaign: "The United States needs to speak with a united and clear voice, so that our friends and potential enemies around the world will not misunderstand us." However, serious confusion over foreign policy has continued to exist in the U.S. Government since he took office. Struggles over bureaucratic and political interests between the State Department, the Defense Department and the National Security Council have gone on continuously. "Washington has spoken not with one but with several voices" on a number of important issues. High-ranking officials in the Reagan administration, including Secretary of State Haig, have had to resign one after another due to differences in political views and ceaseless internal strife. Thus, the gravity of the internal struggle is evident. This cannot but deepen the difficulties for the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

4. The nature of a superpower determines that the contradictions in the Reagan Administration's foreign policy are inevitable.

In its diplomatic history, the United States has always relied on its superior strength as a great power to handle international affairs. This concept of superiority has consistently influenced the formulation of present U.S. foreign policy. Since World War II the United States, as the "upstart" of the war, has held the overwhelming strength in the Western world. Despite the painful lessons of defeat in the Vietnam war and the weakening of U.S. national strength, the traditional conservative forces in America still cherish the memory of the years when U.S. strength was superior to others and yearn to "relive the old dream" and restore and preserve the U.S. hegemonist position. The Reagan administration's foreign policy expresses this traditional conservative viewpoint, holding that America must "be number one," as if by relying on U.S. strength they could influence and control developments and demand that other countries submit to the U.S. will and toe the U.S. line. Although the U.S. Government has announced that its national policy is to oppose the hegemonism of any country, it has itself often pursued hegemonism in handling relations among countries. Here lies the fundamental weak point of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

III

The Reagan administration's foreign policy, full of contradictions, has continuously run into trouble over the past year or more. During this time, the Reagan administration has seen difficulties in handling foreign relations and is continually probing about for foreign policy readjustments. Whether the Reagan administration wants to or not, it cannot but squarely face the reality of the world today to a certain degree and is compelled to revise some of its foreign policy thinking. However, even though the Reagan administration has readjusted its foreign policy, this readjustment remains very limited, due to the restrictions imposed by various factors. Many of the difficult problems the United States faces in the world today cannot be solved just by policy readjustments or by simply going by the President's will or U.S. national strength. People cannot help seeing that the Reagan administration's foreign policy readjustments are stubbornly resisted by domestic conservative forces. America's extreme conservatives have been very active lately. They have influenced or pressured Reagan in various ways, demanding that he stick to his campaign promises and persistently follow a conservative policy. Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration cannot but adopt certain tough postures and go easy on policy readjustments, in order to ward off rightwing pressure. In short, President Reagan, who holds power, has always had to resort to pragmatic political tricks in order to balance and reconcile the various contradictions his foreign policy faces. However, under pressure and constraints from all sides, the Reagan administration's foreign policy still can hardly avoid falling into a passive position.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S VISIT DEEMED INAPPROPRIATE

OWO10849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 1 (XINHUA) -- Li Tao, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Education, made an urgent appointment with Minister Koji Watanabe of the Japanese Embassy in China this morning, saying that the Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's planned visit to China is inappropriate in view of the current developments.

Li Tao said that at Minister Ogawa's request, Chinese Education Minister He Dongchang had extended an invitation to him to visit China. It is regrettable that till July 29, Isao Suzuki, director of the Elementary Education Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Education, was still defending Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history concerning Japanese aggression against China in censoring school textbooks, and was trying to shift the ministry's responsibility. The fact is, Li Tao stressed, the Japanese Ministry of Education is directly held responsible. This has aroused strong dissatisfaction among the Chinese people and education circles.

Li Tao said, the Chinese Ministry of Education holds that prior to a solution to this issue, it is inappropriate to receive Minister Ogawa in China.

Minister Watanabe promised to promptly report to his home government.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES GRAVITY OF TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HKO10718 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "It Is Better To Be Honest"]

[Text] On 29 July the director of the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau of the Japanese Education Ministry made an explanation to the Chinese side on the question of the Education Ministry's tampering with history when screening school textbooks. The Japanese explanation stressed that Japan's consistent principle when screening textbooks was to "correctly reflect the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship." They also declared that "the responsibility" for this textbook revision did not lie in the Education Ministry but "in the publishing houses and nongovernmental circles."

People can hardly be satisfied with this explanation.

We wish to ask: If Japan's "consistent" principle in screening textbooks is to "correctly reflect the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty," then how could this incident of prettifying the history of Japanese aggression against China have occurred? The Sino-Japanese joint statement of 1972 clearly declared: "Japan is keenly aware of its responsibility in causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people and deeply reproaches itself." The 1978 Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship said: "All the principles expressed in the joint statement must be strictly adhered to." Now the Japanese Education Ministry does not even acknowledge "aggression" and has also pushed onto China the responsibility for the Nanjing massacre. According to this line, Japan has no need at all to practice any so-called self-reproach for the enormous damage it caused the Chinese people in war. Obviously, the Japanese Education Ministry's alteration of school textbooks is not just a distortion of history; it also overturns the foundation for the existence of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. According to this action of the Japanese Education Ministry, should not Sino-Japanese relations be reconsidered and returned to the situation prior to the signing of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship? The Japanese Education Ministry ought to understand the gravity of this issue.

The Japanese Education Ministry's attempt to push the responsibility onto nongovernmental publishing houses does not hold water either. Japanese school textbooks are compiled by nongovernmental publishing houses, but they eventually have to be checked and approved by Education Ministry censors and revised according to their views. Moreover, the latter's views are binding, and the publishing houses have to comply with them. Japanese newspapers have revealed that in the course of screening the textbooks, the censors stressed that "the term 'aggression' implies a concept of value, and accounts in school textbooks should not use language that implies a concept of value." At that time, the author of the book asked: "Is it not a fact that troops were sent against China? What word other than 'aggression' can be used to describe this?" The censor clearly instructed: "Use the word 'advance'!" On the question of the Nanjing massacre, the censor's attitude was even more explicit. He instructed: "The word 'after' in the passage 'after the Japanese army occupied Nanjing, it killed large numbers of Chinese troops and people' cannot be used, because it is apt to cause misunderstanding, and people might think that the Japanese army acted like that in an organized way; it must be changed." He also said: "It is hard to confirm that the Japanese army killed large numbers of Chinese troops and civilians, and you should consider amending this." He even took out two books to defend the tampering with history -- "The Illusory Nanjing Massacre" and "Shanghai Days -- Memoirs of a Journalist," which sang the praises of militarism and had long been spurned by the Japanese people and by historians.

In the face of these recordings made on the spot, which can be checked and verified, we want to ask the officials of the Ministry of Education: How are you going to explain that the responsibility lies not with the government but with nongovernmental publishing houses? We wish to offer some advice to certain people in the Japanese Education Ministry: Don't gloss over your errors or think yourselves smart; it is better to be honest. Japan launched aggression and caused great calamities in the past because it was dishonest. Is it possible that this lesson has not yet been accepted?

TEXTBOOK CHANGES VIEWED AS RISE OF MILITARISM

HK010352 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0946 GM 31 Jul 82

[Review: "The Signal for an Attempt To Revive Japanese Militarism"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul -- The signals are growing stronger and stronger that certain people in Japan are attempting to revive militarism. The most recent example is the Japanese Education Ministry's action in tampering with the history of the invasion of China and prettifying militarism while revising school textbooks.

In the Chinese people's view, this move by the Japanese Education Ministry is by no means a trifling matter; it has hurt the Chinese people's feelings and has naturally aroused their anger. However, more important is the fact that this affair reveals that the danger of a revival of militarism exists in Japan and that there are people in Japan who still want to relive the old dream, long bankrupt, of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." The Chinese people cannot but be gravely concerned over this.

Comparing the revised textbooks revised by the Japanese Education Ministry with the original texts, we find that in many places they are quite intolerable. We just give one example here: In the textbooks revised by the Education Ministry, the portions of the original texts concerning the Nanjing massacre, such as "the Japanese army killed many people when it occupied Nanjing and also engaged in such atrocities as rapine and arson," and "China reportedly sacrificed 200,000 people" can no longer be found.

Moreover, the Japanese army's massacre in Nanjing is described as "caused by rage" "because the Japanese army had suffered heavy losses due to the Chinese army's fierce resistance." This is a shocking distortion! This is equivalent to saying that if the Chinese army had not put up fierce resistance, the Nanjing massacre would not have taken place, that the creators of the bloody crime of the massacre were, in the final analysis, the Chinese army. What sort of rubbish is this? Is this not a venting of the spleen for the Japanese militarists of those years, who wanted the Chinese people to docilely obey them and allow themselves to be trampled on?

Japanese militarism committed aggression against China, Korea, and Southeast Asia and slaughtered large numbers of Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos and Thais; the peoples of other countries thus suffered great calamity, and great pain was also caused to the Japanese people. This is the tragic lesson of history, which must be seriously absorbed. The move in Japan of people who want to revive militarism and actively whitewash the bloody crimes of militarism will naturally be strongly opposed by the peoples of China, Korea and Southeast Asia, as well as by the Japanese people. Amid the chorus of protests, the Japanese Education Ministry has become a public target, yet it maintains a stubborn attitude and refuses to correct its errors in distorting history and prettifying militarism. How can the peoples of China, Korea, Southeast Asia and Japan allow this? Further developments are certain. What will the consequences be? That can only be for the Japanese authorities to consider.

DIET'S QUESTIONING OF OGAWA ON TEXTBOOKS CITED

OW301702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Ministry of Education was questioned by a number of dietmen yesterday for changing the word "aggression" to "advance" in screening school textbooks, according to Japanese press reports today. At a session of the Committee for Education and Culture of the House of Councillors, Heiji Ogawa, Japanese education minister, was questioned by Socialist Dietman Ono Akira why the word "aggression" was changed to "advance." He replied: "History should be narrated objectively, fairly and according to historical facts. To my mind, advance is a neutral word involving no evaluation." When asked whether the Japanese-Chinese war was a war of aggression, the education minister said: "I have never thought the war was not an aggressive war. I think it was an unsupportable war." A dietman asked: "If aggression and advance do not agree in phrasing, is it all right to achieve uniformity by using aggression alone?" Director of the Elementary Bureau of the Ministry of Education Isao Suzuki then cut in, saying that "advance" is "the most appropriate word." What is more, Heiji Ogawa even declared that there is at present no need to rewrite the newly screened school textbooks.

Refuting the Education Ministry's sophistry on the textbook issue, Professor Nishikini Joji said that "aggression" is the only appropriate word for describing Japan's behavior in East Asia in the World War II. Aggression is the use of force by a foreign country against a territory which has an ancient civilization and has taken shape as an independent country. If Japan's behavior could not be called "aggression", he added, there would be no war of aggression at all.

Historian Yienaga Saburo said that the incident of September 18, 1931 in China was an aggression committed by Japan. [words indistinct] confessed candidly by Japan's Kanto Army Staff Headquarters.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in a commentary today that the attitude of the Japanese Government on the textbook issue is "hardly understandable". If the Japanese Government really wants to "reproach itself with its responsibility for the war" and "humbly listen to criticisms", it should change the word "advance" back to "aggression", the commentary said.

BANKOK REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA ENDS

OW012232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 1 (XINHUA) -- The two-day Asian regional conference on Kampuchea ended here this evening. The conference adopted a resolution welcoming the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The resolution says the formation of the coalition government is a great step forward in the Kampuchean people's united struggle to liberate their country from the Vietnamese aggressors.

It notes: "The conference strongly urges for immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. The conference calls upon the United Nations secretary general to take the initiative for the implementation of the above resolutions and thereby secure the Kampuchean people's national independence and territorial integrity against Vietnamese aggression and occupation."

It says: "The conference strongly urges all nations of the world to assertively ensure the continuity of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations."

The resolution states: "The conference resolved that delegations from the Asian region participating in the Bangkok conference would contribute their best toward the success of the third Kampuchea conference scheduled to be held in Montreal, Canada, in the spring of 1983."

The conference ended with a colorful performance by the artistic group of Phnom Malai from Democratic Kampuchea. This was the first time the group performed abroad since its formation after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978. The performance was warmly applauded by the participants in the conference.

PRC Delegate's Remarks

OW011906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Participants in the Asian regional conference on Kampuchea have voiced their support for the Kampuchean people and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The two-day conference opened here yesterday.

In his speech this morning, head of the Chinese delegation Hou Tong said: "Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is an important part of its wild plan to rig up an Indochinese federation and to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia. It is also a serious step on the part of the Soviet Union in carrying out its global hegemonism and southward strategy. It has not only caused untold sufferings to the Kampuchean people, bringing them to the brink of racial extermination, but has also posed a direct threat to the security of the Southeast Asian countries in general and Thailand in particular, making the situation in Asia and the world at large even more unrestful and unstable."

After exposing the Vietnamese scheme to legalize its occupation of Kampuchea, he said: "Unwilling to give up their designs and seeing the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea had joined hands, the Vietnamese authorities played another trick, that is, the so-called partial troop withdrawal, so as to reject the total troop withdrawal called for by the U.N. General Assembly resolutions."

"It was a sham and hollow attempt that was seen through by the Kampuchean patriotic forces and the countries and peoples in Southeast Asia as soon as it came out and has met with increasing exposure and condemnation by the people throughout the world," he said.

He praised the Kampuchean people for their heroic struggle against the Vietnamese invaders in the past three and a half years. "The Kampuchean people have experienced three rainy and four dry seasons in their war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Le Duan Clique, unable to extricate itself from the quagmire it has created for itself in Kampuchea, will certainly meet with utter defeat in the end as did all aggressors in history," he noted.

He said that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea "is a significant development in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and a telling blow to the Vietnamese attempt to legalize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh."

Noted Thai scholar Dr Khien Theeravit said in his paper presented at the conference today that "We must oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and expose to the world all the Vietnamese colonialist schemes." "We must warn the Vietnamese aggressors that colonialism is gone and it is in their interest to withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea," he added.

Makoto Ichikawa, head of the Japanese delegation, said yesterday that the coalition government enjoys full support of the ASEAN states, China and other Asian nations. This is an important step forward politically, diplomatically and militarily.

He warned: "Never should we allow the aggressor and expansionists to play the intrigue of dividing Kampuchea and splitting ASEAN," he said.

Delegates from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and other participants have expressed their indignation at the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country.

THACH CONCLUDES BANGKOK TALKS, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW302201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here for home this afternoon after a three-day visit to Thailand. During his stay here, Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Thai counterpart Sittithi Sawetsila and Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the Thai National Security Council.

It is reported that during his talks in Thailand, Thach abruptly changed his threatening tone he had assumed in Singapore earlier. He claimed that Vietnam did not need continued confrontation with Thailand and ASEAN. He said he did not want to see the nations in this region antagonize one another. He earnestly hoped for relaxation of tension, he added.

But whenever the talks touched on the issue of Vietnamese complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Thach said that Vietnam was now under "China's threat" and that Vietnam would not consider withdrawing troops from Kampuchea so long as "China's threat" was not removed.

At a press conference after the talks, Nguyen Co Thach denied the fact that the Soviet Union had been allowed to establish military bases in Vietnam. Yet, he said that if Hanoi's security was threatened, the door would remain wide open for the Soviet Union to establish military bases in Vietnam.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told a press conference yesterday that he and Nguyen Co Thach expounded their views on ways to solve all problems in the talks which proceeded in a good atmosphere. The Thai side stated its good desire to solve the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions.

Nguyen Co Thach held talks in a personal capacity with Massamba Sarre, chairman of the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea, which he had refused to recognize.

'ANTICS' OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER SCORED

OWO10948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 1 Aug 82

["Vietnamese Foreign Minister's Antics in Bangkok -- By Correspondent Yang Mu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, July 31 (XINHUA) -- There is not "the slightest change" in Vietnam's policy and stand on its aggression in Kampuchea. Such is the opinion of some newspapers here on Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's antics during his recent visit to Thailand.

Thach toured Singapore, Malaysia, Burma and Thailand from July 18 to 30 with an aim to making a breach and a split in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) so as to isolate Thailand. The lowest aim of his recent tour is to lay "a new foundation" for "dialogue" between Vietnam and ASEAN nations so as to induce ASEAN to move towards the holding of Indochina-ASEAN dialogue or even a "regional conference." His higher aim is to induce the ASEAN nations to accept the whole or part of the "three-point proposal" raised at "the Indochinese foreign ministers meeting."

Thach's tour of the four Southeast Asian nations proved that he is an expert of "psychological warfare" in using different tactics in different situations. After his hard tactics in Singapore had met with strong resistance from ASEAN nations, particularly from Thailand, he changed his tune in Malaysia and Burma. He put on an amicable air in Bangkok in face of the vigilant stance of the Thai Government and people.

In Bangkok, Thach exerted himself to create a "friendly atmosphere" and tried to sow dissension between China and ASEAN and among ASEAN nations. But he remained intransigent while talking about Vietnam's stand and policy towards Kampuchea. He persisted in a conditional troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in defiance of the U.N. resolutions calling for an immediate and unconditional troop withdrawal. While using the soft tactics, he sometimes uttered threats, saying that Vietnam would exercise "the right to self-defence" against Thailand and other ASEAN nations. He implied that the Soviet Union would be permitted to build military bases in Vietnam.

How to comment on Thach's words and deeds? Some insightful people in Thailand said aptly that Thach's remarks might make kind-hearted people believe that Vietnam's attitude has softened" but some "soft" words do not in any way show that there is any change in Vietnam's stand for regional hegemony. Both sharp and blunt knives can be used to kill people. They are only means, not essence. The criterion in judging one's approach to the Kampuchean problem is respect for the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the concerned international conference on Kampuchea. The key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem can only be the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

SRV ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY PRESENCE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK020759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhi Guang [1807 0342]: "One More Ugly Feature Added -- on SRV Authorities Forcing Kampucheans To 'Retain' SRV Troops"]

[Text] It is reported that since the beginning of July, the Vietnamese authorities have forced the people in some areas in Siem Reap Province, Kampuchea, to hold so-called meetings to "retain" the SRV troops. They have forced people to mark their thumbprints on the so-called "letter to press the SRV troops to stay." If anyone refuses to do this, they suffer intimidation, persecution or imprisonment.

The Hanoi authorities have always been notorious for frequently employing various tricks to cheat the people, but because their tricks are clumsy and absurd, they have been exposed time and again. This time, in order to cheat the people of the ASEAN countries, they put on a show of so-called "partial withdrawal of troops," but this has already been exposed. By using bayonets to force the Kampuchean people to hold so-called meetings to "urge the SRV troops to stay," they cannot change the fact of the aggression of the SRV troops against Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people have long been engaged in their anti-Vietnamese fighting and by this fighting they have expressed their attitude toward the invading Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese officers and soldiers have long experienced the bitterness of fighting the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese authorities' attempt to beautify the disgusting aggressors with the appearance of "being welcome" by means of the "letter to press the SRV troops to stay" that they have fabricated will only result in adding one more ugly feature to the hundreds of ugly features of the small hegemonists.

SRV TROOPS TO THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER NOTED

OW011835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 1 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam brought more troops and munitions to the Kampuchean border adjacent to Thailand in the last two days, according to press reports here today. About 15 trucks with Vietnamese troops aboard drove from Sisophon to the border town of Poipet on July 30.

On the same day, 300 Vietnamese troops moved to the Phnum Malai area along Route 502, but they were ambushed by national forces of Democratic Kampuchea.

It was also reported that Vietnam sent at least five light PT-76 tanks to the Kampuchean border adjacent to the Thai province of Prachinburi recently.

The Vietnamese military reinforcement in Kampuchea explains the true meaning of the "partial troops withdrawal" and "sincerity for peace" as proclaimed by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his visit to Bangkok.

The Thai frontier guards have been ordered to strengthen their patrol and keep an aerial watch on the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, it was reported.

BORDER UNITS CITED FOR REPULSING SRV ATTACKS

OW310509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- Our border units guarding the Faka Mountain and Koulin Mountain frontline have made new contributions in the struggle to defend the motherland.

In May last year, the Vietnamese army sent large numbers of troops to mount furious attacks on our Faka and Koulin Mountains. Since then they have invaded frequently. Our frontier units have fought back heroically in self-defense and have repulsed the enemy intrusions.

From May last year, when two massive Vietnamese invasions were repulsed, to the end of May this year, the Vietnamese troops again left behind more than 180 dead bodies before our positions. In addition, many Vietnamese armed special agents were killed or captured by our border guards and civilians when they tried to infiltrate through the flanks on Koulin Mountain. At 2300 on 9 October last year, about a platoon of Vietnamese troops attempted to mount a surprise attack on the position of our 6th squad but were discovered by our sentries. The squad leader directed his men to meet the enemy calmly. The Vietnamese troops fled in panic, leaving behind eight dead bodies while our squad suffered no casualties. From 10 July last year to May this year, Vietnamese armed special agents mounted 11 ambushes on our Koulin Mountain positions and each time were dealt crushing blows by our frontier guards. In the 11 encounters our border fighters killed or wounded 47 enemy troops.

At Faka Mountain in the past year, our border fighters repulsed more than 560 Vietnamese provocations and ambushes. They fought heroically and tenaciously, and the intruders met with one defeat after another before our positions.

In the past year, 130 commanders and fighters of the border units on guard here have rendered meritorious services and received awards while 68 fighters have been named outstanding sentries.

THAI DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER VISITS BEIJING

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW301840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 30 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with General Chao Sawadisongkham, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia, Geng Biao said "Vietnam has been bogged down in a quagmire in Kampuchea," adding that "it is very stupid that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently threatened the Southeast Asian countries in a brazen way."

Geng Biao said: "The people of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries are firm and they will not be cowed by threats from Vietnam."

General Chao described the Chinese people as the close friends of the Thailand people. He expressed the hope that Thailand and China would strengthen cooperation and make concerted efforts to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Present on the occasion were He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chai Chengwen, director of Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of National Defense; Koson Sinthuwanon, Thai ambassador to China; and Col. Ch. Chalerm Sripanvong, army attache of the Thai Embassy in China.

Entrusted by Yang Dezhi, chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, He Zhengwen gave a banquet in honor of the Thai guests this evening. The Thai guests arrived here this morning after visiting Guangzhou, Kunming and Xian in a visit to China at the invitation of the headquarters of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Meeting With Yang Dezhi

OW311650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 31 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this afternoon met and had a cordial talk with General Chao Sawadisongkham, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and his party in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion were He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of National Defense, Kosol Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China, and Col. Ch. Chalerm Sripanvong, army attache of the Thai Embassy here.

This morning, the Thai guests visited a tank unit of the P.L.A. Beijing units.

JAPANESE GROUP'S VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW011312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 1 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese delegation of the Organizing Committee for the Tokyo international Conference on Kampuchea expressed support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Vietnamese aggression, Radio Kampuchea reported today. The 15-member delegation visited from July 28 to 30 the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea.

Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea, received the delegation.

On July 29, the delegation attended a welcome rally. The Japanese friends pointed out at the rally that Vietnam's war of aggression against Kampuchea is not merely a Kampuchean issue but concerns the interests of all the people in Asia. Their visit has strengthened their conviction that the Kampuchean people will surely win in their just struggle.

The delegation left for Bangkok on July 30 to attend the Asian conference on Kampuchea.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY DESTROY KABUL AMMO DEPOTS

OW301356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Islamabad, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas completely destroyed the airforce ammunition depots in the industrial area of Kabul during a surprise assault on July 24.

According to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reports today, the entire area adjacent to the Khawaja Rawash military airport was shaken violently with explosions that day. Ammunition worth millions of U.S. dollars was destroyed.

The reports were confirmed by truck drivers reaching Pakistan from Kabul who said that the Soviet-Karmal troops encircled the area stretching 15 kilometers from Makroorian to Kabul Gorge, and carried out a house-to-house search for the mujahidin the following day. Traffic was interrupted on the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway for a long time on July 25.

Another report quoting Radio Kabul said that curfew has been imposed in the Afghan capital from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

INDIRA GANDHI COMMENTS ON INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW310826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today that she had a "good meeting" with U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. leaders yesterday, but there were still disagreements "on some points of foreign policy."

She said at a National Press Club luncheon this afternoon that one of the disagreements was on the U.S. arms sales to Pakistan, although India was "genuinely anxious to have a better relation" with Pakistan and China.

Asked if India was in favor of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Indian prime minister said she backed "the Soviet point of view," noting that there had been "anti-Soviet influence" in Afghanistan prior to the Soviet invasion and today the "rebels" are being supplied with weapons from "outside." "Our point of view is that if the outside help to the rebels can be stopped, then we will be in a position to ask the Soviets to leave," she added.

The Indian prime minister attended a working luncheon with Secretary of State Shultz and met members of Congress yesterday afternoon. She is scheduled to leave Washington tomorrow to visit some other U.S. cities for four more days before leaving for home.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO PAKISTAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW281903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Islamabad, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The new Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, Wang Chuanbin, presented credentials to Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq here today.

In a friendly conversation with Ambassador Wang, the president said: "Friendly relations between our two countries exist in various fields." Additional Secretary of the Pakistan Foreign Affairs Ministry Niaz A. Naik was present on the occasion. The Chinese ambassador arrived here yesterday evening.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PRC LEADERS

Arrival in Beijing

OW302025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson, Mme. Cheysson and their party arrived here by air this afternoon on a 7-day visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs. The French guests were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang.

Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet in the Diaoyutai guesthouse this evening in honor of the guests. In his speech, Huang Hua said: "We consider Minister Cheysson's current visit to China as an important symbol of the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and France."

He said: "In the past 18 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, gratifying results have been achieved in the development of relations between the two countries in all fields."

"Although China and France have different social systems and circumstances and differ in this way or that in views and ways on certain issues, these are not to affect our effort to develop our relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit."

"I firmly believe that when the two sides work together with common effort, China and France will be able to develop the bilateral relations on solid ground and strengthen their cooperation in international affairs." Speaking on the international situation, Huang Hua said: "The world situation is unstable. Constant local wars and clashes are intensifying the situation."

He said: "Whether in Europe or in the Far East, people have all felt deeply the growing seriousness of military threats and political pressure on the world and the region caused by the superpowers rivalry".

Huang Hua said "China pays tribute to the independent foreign policy pursued by France and highly evaluates the important role played by France on the international stage." He said: "We are glad to have maintained a good relation in cooperation with France on a number of international issues, and sincerely hope that such cooperation will be constantly strengthened and developed through our mutual efforts".

Cheysson said in his speech: "A prosperous and powerful China is indispensable to the balance of the world; without the participation of China, it would be impossible to make any stable and prolonged efforts to solve the major crises of the world. Therefore, France and China should conduct dialogue so as to probe what contributions they should make in seeking peace."

He said that peace can only be established on the basis of the following basic principles that brook no violation: The right of the people of all countries to freely decide, without interference from anybody, their own destiny; the state sovereignty, and a new international order based on justice, fairness and security.

On international issues, Cheysson said: "France denounces the invasion of Afghanistan and demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; France denounces invasion and occupation of any other country of the world, especially that of Kampuchea."

He said that there are broad possibilities for cooperation between France and China. "We should make use of these possibilities to foster a unity that is closer and more concrete", said the minister. French Ambassador to China Charles Malo was present.

Also present were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France, and his wife.

Meeting With Huang Hua

OW311639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson held talks here today. It was learned that the two ministers exchanged views on a number of major issues in the current international situation and on developing bilateral relations.

Minister Huang Hua said it is of practical significance for China and France to further develop friendly cooperation in political and economic fields and to constantly coordinate their actions in important international affairs under the present turbulent world situation. "China attaches importance to strengthening her relations with France," he stated. The minister believed that so long as the two sides make joint efforts and act by the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, Sino-French cooperation will certainly develop with favourable prospect. He also hoped for further strengthening of cooperation between China and the European Economic Community.

Minister Cheysson explained France's views on the situation in Europe and Southeast Asia and on East-West relations. Referring to the Afghanistan issue, the minister said that France would not tolerate the occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops. "France is opposed to the occupation of Kampuchea and demands that foreign troops withdraw from Kampuchea. We hope that the Kampuchean people will solve their own problems by themselves," the minister said.

Minister Cheysson expressed the hope that relations between France and China in various fields would constantly develop.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang. On the French side was Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW011741 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Claude Cheysson, French minister of foreign relations, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Premier Zhao said that China has all along attached importance to developing its relations with France. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of Sino-French relations over the past year or so.

He said: "China and France have identical or similar views on many important international issues. We appreciate France's independent foreign policy in opposing the super-powers' hegemonism and developing relations with Third World countries."

The premier expressed the hope that the two countries would increase exchanges and enhance mutual understanding.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao once again invited French President Mitterrand to visit China. He said: "We welcome him to visit China next year at an appropriate time."

Referring to the issue of Kampuchea, Zhao Ziyang said: "We, too, stand for a political settlement of the issue, provided such a settlement is based on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

Zhao Ziyang also spoke of China's economic readjustment. He expressed the hope that France and other member states of the European Economic Community will engage in various types of economic and technical cooperation with China."

Cheysson said France and China have similar views on most of the international issues. In foreign relations, France refuses to be controlled by others. It opposes manipulation of world affairs by the superpower and stands to safeguard world peace, he said. France also advocates strengthening cooperation with Third World countries and establishing a new economic order, he added.

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, he said: "We hope the leaders of the two countries will make frequent contacts and exchange views on issues of common interest so as to constantly develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries in the political and economic fields."

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, discussed the further development of bilateral economic relations and trade in talks with Cheysson and his party this afternoon.

This evening, the French minister and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet. State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua was present.

Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW020842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met with French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson and his party in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Minister Cheysson had a friendly talk on strengthening of bilateral relations and other issues of common concern. They both held that there are broad prospects for economic and technical cooperation between China and France.

Present were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France; and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

REAGAN, SHULTZ MEET EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW311300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed the need to "ensure the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon" and for a "just and lasting solution" of the Palestinian problem when he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz here today.

According to a senior U.S. official, both Reagan and 'Ali agreed today that a six-point Arab League plan for the withdrawal of Palestinians and Israeli forces from west Beirut was a "positive step" and agreed on redoubled effort to "move the peace process forward" and to "work for a comprehensive peace, with priority on an early solution of the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects."

'Ali delivered a letter from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to President Reagan. In the letter Mubarak reportedly said that the United States must commit itself to finding a homeland for the Palestinians and that the U.S. objectives cannot be limited merely to the short-term goal of withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Beirut.

After meeting with Shultz late this afternoon, 'Ali stressed that proper and due attention must be drawn to the "urgent need to bring about an immediate and effective ceasefire in Lebanon." Evidently he was referring to Israel's violation of the ceasefire by shelling supposedly PLO positions in west Beirut this afternoon.

He also said that what Israel has been doing in the occupied West Bank and Gaza is "contrary to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords". He demanded an end to such unlawful practice and urged that Palestinian autonomy talks be "reactivated" in order "ultimately to enable the Palestinians to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination."

He noted that at the Arab Coordinating Committee in Jidda of Saudi Arabia yesterday the PLO agreed to leave Beirut. "It must now be reciprocated by equal commitment on the part of Israel through the sustained efforts of the United States," he said, adding "the time has come for all parties concerned to sit together to solve the problem of the Middle East." He believed that the United States should open "some dialogue" with the PLO.

An Egyptian official said that Egypt has condemned the Israeli invasion and called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Its policy on the crisis in Lebanon has been to call for comprehensive negotiations on the Palestinian issue. It linked PLO evacuation from Beirut and an end to the crisis in Lebanon with some sort of commitment from the United States to self-determination and statehood for the Palestinians that can be accepted by the PLO.

But the U.S. official indicated that there was "not a complete identity of views on all aspects of how best to resolve the west Beirut problem."

He said Egypt wanted to establish "a form of linkage, the more explicit the better, between the solution of this current crisis in west Beirut and the future of the peace process." But he described U.S. "differences" with Egypt as "differences in tactics, not overall goals."

EGYPT URGES U.S. TO ENDORSE PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

OWO20734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Egypt wants the United States to help solve the Palestinian problem by "endorsing the right of the Palestinians to self-determination", said Usamah al-Baz, political advisor to Egyptian President Mubarak, in a TV program here today. "The language of the Camp David framework is not clear enough on this point", he said.

He stated that the PLO fighters are not going to depart from Lebanon "unless they know what is going to happen next." The only way is "to get a commitment at least from the United States that there is going to be a serious effort to solve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects on the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he said. "We have to get some signals at least that the United States is moving in this direction," he said.

He said that what's going on in Beirut is "very dangerous. Israel is attempting to storm the city and eliminate the PLO so as to get rid of the Palestinian problem. The continuous bombardment of Beirut will "not contribute at all to a peaceful solution," he said. On the contrary it will "increase the degree of tension and instability in the region.

Criticizing the U.S. position, Al-Baz said the United States could have prevented the Israeli action. The Israeli siege of the city of Beirut, its attempt to force a solution to the Lebanese question, to redraw the political map of Lebanon and to decide the fate of the Palestinians are viewed by people in the region "as receiving some kind of American green light," he said.

Al-Baz pointed out that the reason the PLO leader did not say it recognizes Israel's right to exist is that he cannot do it unilaterally while Israel is not doing anything.

UN AUTHORIZES DEPLOYING OBSERVERS IN LEBANON

OWO20133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 1 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution today authorizing the secretary-general to deploy immediately U.N. observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. The emergency meeting of the council was called early today by its president at the urgent request of Lebanon to consider the serious situation arising from the Israeli fresh attack in and around Beirut.

The resolution demands "an immediate cease-fire and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border".

It authorizes "the secretary-general to deploy immediately on the request of the government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut".

It requests "the secretary-general to report back to the council on compliance with this resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now, which means not later than 5:18 p.m. today at New York time.

The Israeli latest attack was denounced by the representatives of Lebanon, Egypt and some other countries and was urged [as received] to lift its siege of Beirut and comply with the council's resolutions adopted since its invasion of Lebanon.

1 AUG ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES GET UNDERWAY

Geng Biao Addresses Reception

OW311929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- The PRC Ministry of National Defense gave a grand reception at the Great Hall of the People this evening to warmly celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

Chairman Hu Yaobang of the CCP Central Committee, Vice Chairman and Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chairman Li Xiannian joined more than 700 party, government and army leaders and foreign guests at the gathering marking this glorious festival.

The banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People was brilliantly illuminated. The emblem of the Chinese PLA was hung over the rostrum. The reception started amid the majestic strains of the "PLA March."

Geng Biao, state councillor and concurrently minister of national defense, proposed a toast amid warm applause. On behalf of the State Council and the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, he extended a warm welcome and hearty gratitude to the comrades and friends attending the reception. He extended warm festival greetings and cordial regards to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA, the retired old comrades-in-arms, demobilized soldiers and those who had been transferred to civilian work from active service as well as the militiamen and the families of martyrs and servicemen. He paid his high respects to the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who had founded this army and to those comrades who have contributed to the modernization of our armed forces. He also saluted the heroes and exemplary persons of the army and the valiant frontier guards who are defending the border areas of our motherland.

Geng Biao said: In the past 55 years, our army, under the leadership of the CCP, has made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction. In the new historical period, we must continue to advance along the course of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and speed up the building of our revolutionary armed forces as a modernized regular army. We must firmly defend and participate in the socialist construction of our motherland and, together with the people throughout the country, develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and working hard and strive to turn China into a highly democratic, powerful and modern socialist country with a high level of material and cultural development.

He said: We must adhere to the four fundamental principles, implement the party's lines, principles and policies and restructure and streamline the organizational systems. We must intensify our efforts in military and political training, logistic service and the scientific research for national defense. We must try hard to improve our army's equipment so as to raise its combat capabilities to a new level. We must carry forward our army's fine tradition and do a good job in fostering the socialist ethics characterized by lofty ideals, high moral values and good discipline so as to further enhance the cadres' and fighters' patriotism and understanding of communism and to resist and oppose corruption by capitalist ideology. We must further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, perform militia work well, take an active part in national economic construction and learn from the people. We must, together with the people throughout the country, strive for an early return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland to accomplish the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

In conclusion, Geng Biao said: In the present turbulent situation, we must heighten our vigilance, step up the preparedness against war, be ready at all times to repulse any invaders who dare to come, and make fresh contributions to safeguarding the independence and security of the motherland, opposing hegemonism and maintaining peace in Asia and the world.

A warm atmosphere of revolutionary unity prevailed at the reception from beginning to end. At the reception, PLA commanders and fighters and representatives from various circles jubilantly proposed repeated toasts and highly praised the tremendous achievements made on the country's various fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They encouraged one another and voiced their determination to continue to contribute to turning China into a modern, powerful socialist country and building our armed forces into a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. Foreign friends attending the reception also proposed repeated toasts to greet the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

Invited to the reception were General Chao Sawadisongkhram, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and Major General Tito Okello, commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, who were visiting Beijing; diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and military attaches of the embassies of the various countries in Beijing; and representatives of various international organizations in Beijing and their wives.

Other party and state leaders attending the reception were Wei Guoqing, Zhang Tingfa, Yang Dezhi, Yang Shangkun and Huang Hua.

Also present were Han Xianchu, Wang Ping and Chen Xilian, standing committee members of the Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee; Li Da, Li Zhimin and Li Jukui, advisers to the Military Commission; and Xiao Ke and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Also present were responsible persons of the PLA general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, various services and arms, military academies and schools, the Beijing PLA units and the Beijing Garrison Command, including Zhang Zhen, Wu Xiuquan, He Zhengwen, Liu Huaqing, Chi Haotian, Xu Xin, Han Huaizhi, Liu Kai, Kong Yuan, Sun Yi, Jiang Wen, Liang Biye, Fu Zhong, Gan Weihai, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Zhu Yunqian, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan, Hong Xuezhai, Xu Guangyi, Zhang Lingbin, Zhang Xianyu, He Biao, Li Yuan, Zhang Ruguang, Fan Ziyu, Wang Zhengzhu, Li Zhen, Bai Xiangguo, Chen Ying, Zhou Wenlong, Wan Yi, Xiao Hongda, Liu Youguang, Chen Bin, Zou Jiahua, Zheng Hantao, Song Shilun, Xiang Wei, Ye Fei, Li Yaowen, Gao Houliang, Cao Lihuai, Song Chengzhi, Ouyang Yi, Li Shuiqing, Chen Heqiao, Huang Xinting, Mo Wenhua, Tan Shanhe, Wang Liusheng, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Kuang Fuzhao, Li Renlin, Li Guang, Wang Pingshui, Tao Hanzhang, Lin Hao, Tang Liang, Xie Youfa, Yang Xiushan, Cao Siming, Qin Jiwei, Yuan Shengping, Pan Yan, Wu Lie and Li Zhongxuan.

Also present were Yang Dezhong, Gao Dengbang, Qian Liren, Gong Dafei, Zhang Wenjin, Han Xu, Qian Qichen, Wen Yezhan, He Ying, Fu Hao, Wei Yuming, Yang Chen, Li Zhixian, Chu Tunan and Jiao Ruoyu, responsible persons of the departments and commissions concerned of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were some old comrades who have retired in Beijing, representatives of former Kuomintang personnel who had crossed over to our side, representatives of PLA heroes and exemplary persons as well as representatives of local models in support of the army, militiamen and families of martyrs and servicemen in Beijing.

Leaders, Military Celebrate

OW011929 Beijing XINHUA in English. 1655 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 1 (XINHUA) -- More than 15,000 army men and civilians attended a get-together in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Party and state leaders joined them in seeing programs of music, dances, acrobatics, Beijing Operas, ballads, puppet shows and sports exhibitions. They also had chats with commanders and fighters sitting around them.

The Great Hall of the People was ablaze with lights. Among those present were Red Army men who took part in the epic Long March in the 1930's, veterans who fought in the war of resistance to Japanese aggression, the war of liberation and the Korean war, heroes who distinguished themselves in recent battles in border areas, outstanding workers in Beijing and representatives of families of revolutionary martyrs and disabled army men.

A documentary film showing the exploits of Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and Lo Ronghuan, who were conferred upon the title of marshal in the 1950's, attracted a packed crowd in one of the spacious halls.

Today's evening party was sponsored by the General Political Department of the P.L.A., the Ministry of Culture and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Commanders and fighters of the three services in all parts of China also held celebrations to mark the occasion.

Deng Yingchao Meets Models

OW301301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met representatives of "support-the-army" models at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 29 July. The representatives had been invited to attend activities in the capital commemorating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

The representatives were: Duan Lanying, "support-the-army" model from Henan Province; Ma Yaozhi, "model armyman's dependent" from Yunnan Province; Xiong Luying, "model armyman's dependent" of a certain air unit of the air force; Qu Chunjuan, "model armyman's dependent" of a certain air unit of the navy; and Lu Qiaoxiu, representative of the committee of army men's dependents of a certain unit, an advanced collective under the Beijing PLA units.

In her cordial talks with the representatives, Comrade Deng Yingchao encouraged them to do their best at their respective posts, promote the unity between the army and the people and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the motherland's "four modernizations" as well as support for the People's Army building.

Present at the meeting was Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA.

Editorial Greet's Anniversary

HK310806 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Warmly Love the People's Army, Consolidate the Steel Great Wall"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 55th anniversary of the great PLA. Together with the people of the whole country, we extend cordial regards and warm salutations to the commanders and fighters of the whole army who are battling at their honorable posts to defend the motherland and the four modernizations.

Under the party's leadership, the PLA has made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction in the past 55 years. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De gained undying merit in founding and developing the People's Army. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" pointed out: "Victory in the Chinese revolution was mainly gained by relying on the completely new-style People's Army, as close to the people as flesh and blood, after defeating powerful enemies over a long period of people's war. Without such a People's Army, there could have been no liberation for the people or independence for the country." Since the founding of the state, "the PLA has played its role as the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship in defending and taking part in socialist revolution and construction." The history of the past half-century and more has proved that it is an uncontroversial truth to say that "without the People's Army, the people would have nothing."

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has been presiding over the work of the Central Military Commission, the army has made major new progress in all work. Following the shift of focus of party work to the four modernizations drive, the focus of army work has also shifted to the building of a powerful modern and regularized revolutionary army. The commanders and fighters of the whole army have spontaneously upheld the four basic principles, resolutely supported the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, responded to the party Central Committee's calls, and maintained and carried forward the fine traditions of the People's Army. They have actively carried out their sacred duty to defend the motherland, won great victory in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, and smashed repeated enemy provocations. They have worked hard to step up education and training, and greatly enhanced their military and political qualities; last year, they staged a successful military exercise and review in north China, and gained bumper harvests in the work of military command, political work, logistical supply, and so on. The PLA has frequently won new merit in taking part in the motherland's socialist construction, in particular, it has spared no effort and dashed ahead regardless of safety in crash-rescue and antidisaster work, for which it has been highly praised by the masses. The PLA has also advanced to the forefront in building socialist spiritual civilization. As a result of launching the activities of "possessing four things, stressing three and showing no fear of two," a new atmosphere has appeared throughout the army, and large numbers of progressive collectives and individuals who have ideals, stress morality and observe discipline have come to the fore. As a result of several years of turning chaos to order, the image of the PLA, which was distorted and besmirched by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," is now being gradually restored. The party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are happy to see the onward advance of the PLA.

The party Central Committee has called for education in patriotism in loving the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army for the army and people of the whole country, especially young people, during this year's Army Day. As far as the army is concerned, this means teaching the cadres and fighters to obey the party, support the government, cherish the people, and be a steel Great Wall defending the socialist motherland and honorable standard bearers in building socialist spiritual civilization. Patriotism is our army's glorious tradition. Turning the brilliant pages of the People's Army's history, is there any page that is not steeped in the utter devotion and great love of the revolutionary fighters for the motherland, the people and the party? Unswervingly accepting party leadership and wholeheartedly serving the people of all nationalities in China constitute the source of the invincible strength of our army and are the most important expression of the army's revolutionary heroism. Under new historical conditions, our army is now further carrying forward the spirit of patriotism and stepping up education in communist ideology as a powerful motive force for speeding up modernization and regularization and as a firm foundation for strengthening army-people and army-government unity. There is great significance in the Central Committee's demand that the army take the lead in building socialist spiritual civilization. During the war years and the early postliberation period, it was precisely through the army led by the party that the masses came to know and understand the party. The army style is an important aspect of the party style, and also has an important influence on the popular style. A good army style will play a very great stimulating role in the reform of the entire social mood. Hence, for the army to act as honorable standard bearers in building spiritual civilization will have far-reaching influence.

Warm love for the People's Army is an important aspect of carrying out education in patriotism for the masses, and especially for young people and juveniles. Warmly loving the People's Army is completely identical to warmly loving the CCP and the socialist motherland. Many of today's young people and juveniles know little about the history of the Chinese revolution or about the army's glorious history or its important status and role in the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction.

When educating them in recent and modern history, it is extremely essential to introduce to them the People's Army's brilliant history and the magnificent deeds of its multitudes of heroic figures. In the past, the vigorous propaganda concerning heroic figures such as Dong Cunrui, Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, Luo Shengjiao, Du Fengrui, An Yemin, Lei Feng and Wang Jie played a very great role in establishing lofty ideals among a whole generation of young people. Today, we should continue to use heroes from history and those of the present in the People's Army as teaching examples for young people and juveniles in conducting vivid and specific education in patriotism and in warmly loving the People's Army. We should form an atmosphere of warmly loving and learning from the PLA among young people and juveniles.

All comrades engaged in local work should stress unity, bear the overall situation in mind, spontaneously preserve the PLA's prestige, and actively support and warmly help the building of the army. The fighting and living conditions of units guarding land and sea border defenses are arduous, and we should show all the more concern and help for them. The great majority of the basic-level cadres and fighters in the army come from the rural areas. At present, the government at all levels should pay particular attention to studying the new situations and problems that have arisen in the rural areas following the institution of production responsibility systems of various types, and do a still better job in preferential treatment work, with definite objectives in view. We must vigorously commend the progressive typical examples in loving the country and supporting the army of Zhao Zhene in Henan and Qilijian brigade in Hebei, and call on everyone to learn from them. We must work hard to do a good job in resettling demobilized cadres and ex-servicemen. By doing a good job in these respects, we contribute to consolidating the steel Great Wall that defends the motherland.

Of the 55 years of the PLA's history, 22 were spent in the national liberation war and the people's liberation war, and 33 have been spent in socialist construction. However, during these 33 years, in the 1950's the 1960's and the 1970's, the PLA has waged heroic struggles to defend the motherland and oppose aggression. Since the 1980's began, the roar of guns at the motherland's great southern gate has never ceased. The hegemonist threat to our country still exists. The world today is in great turmoil, the flames of war die down here and then spring up there; and imperialism and hegemonism carry out aggression and expansion everywhere. We must be prepared for danger in times of peace, heighten vigilance, carry forward the revolutionary traditions, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, enhance the army's combat effectiveness and build the army into a powerful modern regularized revolutionary army.

Hand in hand, the army and people throughout the country must strive together to consolidate the motherland's steel Great Wall!

Army Officials on Tradition

HK301110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Veteran Red Army fighters talk about tradition on the eve of "1 August"]

[Text] [Editor's note] The glorious tradition of the PLA, which was personally cultivated by Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and enriched with the blood of numerous martyrs, is the precious heritage of the People's Army which serves as the magic weapon to overcome the enemy and win victory. In warmly celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, many veteran Red Army fighters who are undertaking leading posts in the army have written articles and published speeches one after another, talking glowingly about the great significance of carrying forward and giving full play to the glorious traditions of the People's Army in the course of building a modern and regular revolutionary army. [end editor's note]

Fine Tradition Also Means Combating Power
by Ye Fei [5509 7378]

The PLA is a new type of people's army. Although it has followed a tortuous path from the Red Army period to the present, and has also suffered from the interference and destruction by the clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this army has always kept its fine tradition which has guided it on the road of constant development over the years. In the new historical era when we are marching on toward the modernization of national defense, we must give further play to this tradition.

The navy is a type of service which requires complicated armament and sophisticated technology. Our People's Navy has been built and developed following the example of the army. Following the development of our country's modernization construction, the modernization standard of our navy constantly improved. The fact that the navy is being armed with a large quantity of electronic equipment and missile weapons is an important indication of this. However, modernized arms have to be operated by men after all. How well a man can give play to his initiative will determine how well the advanced armament will function. This is a truth which has already been proven by the practice of modern warfare. To voice empty talk on "spiritual civilization" and disregard modernization in building a navy is a kind of spendthrift thinking. However, if we only pay attention to material construction, overlook the construction of spiritual civilization, and do not try to enhance the consciousness of our men, the modern weapons and equipment will never play the role for which they are intended.

Our army's fine tradition also means an enormous combat power. In order to carry forward and give full play to our army's fine tradition in the building of the People's Navy, we must integrate the modernization construction with the construction of spiritual civilization, and integrate advanced armament with the high degree of the political consciousness of our commanders and fighters who are to use the armament. In this way, our army will possess redoubled might and will be invincible.

Learn From Revolutionary Predecessors and Have Firm Faith in Communism
by Fu Chongbi [0265 1504 4310]

The conditions in wartime were incomparable to those in our time. At that time, difficulties were just incredibly numerous! In the Red Army period, we had to march and fight every day. We had no base, no clothes and no food. What we had were only thin clothes, even in winter. Even though we managed at times to get some pumpkins, we lacked salt to cook them with. But nobody complained, nobody deserted and nobody was scared of the difficulties. And the morale of all Red Army fighters was high. Although the conditions improved in the anti-Japanese war period and the liberation war period, difficulties were generally still numerous and enormous. However, the greater the difficulties our fighters faced, the higher their morale was and the finer battles they fought. What is the actual reason for this? The most fundamental reason lies in the force which originated from the faith -- overthrowing the three great mountains, liberating all of China, and striving for communism. This firm faith had taken deep root in everybody's mind.

Faith is the spiritual pillar. We Chinese Communists have only one faith, that is, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the realization of communism. In wartime, all of us had to risk our lives at every moment. However, nobody was afraid of bleeding and dying because everybody understood that it is a worthy death when we die for the people, and that it is a glorious death if we die in striving for the people's happy life. Today, when we are deciding to carry forward and give full play to the glorious tradition, we should take our revolutionary predecessors as examples, and courageously overcome all difficulties on the road toward the four modernizations.

Strengthen Discipline and the Revolution Will Be Victorious
by Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251]

"All actions must accord with commands." This is the first of the three major principles formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong for our army. It is also the glorious tradition of this People's Army. A major factor regulating the combat power of our party is unanimity.

On the new Long March of tackling the four modernizations, if the whole party, the whole army, the whole country and the people of all nationalities strengthen discipline and closely unite under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, no difficulties will hinder our progress.

The discipline of our revolutionary army is built upon the basis of a high degree of consciousness on the part of all cadres and soldiers. It can be summed up in one sentence: "Do whatever the party tells you." During the war period, the task given to us by the party was to fight, to carve out a new world with our guns. Cadres and soldiers were involved in life-or-death situations and fought and won good battles together. If they lost a battle, their faces would lose their beaming radiance and they would feel ashamed. Their hearts were imbued with the party's cause and the revolutionary task. They had no personal interests. On the Shangganling front during the war to resist America and aid Korea, the body of the heroic Qiu Shaoyun had been set alight by an enemy napalm bomb. All he could do at the time to extinguish the flames was to roll on the ground. However, in order to effect the overall victory of the battle, and to avoid exposing the target to the enemy, he paid strict attention to discipline. He lay motionless on the ground, allowing the flames on his body to burn more fiercely.... After the battle had been victoriously concluded, the comrades-in-arms discovered two holes where Qiu Shaoyun had been hiding. These had been dug by the martyr as he scratched deep into the ground with the nails of both hands while doggedly enduring the intense pain caused by the fierce flames burning his body.

After more than 30 years of life in a peaceful environment and the destruction wrought by 10 years of disorder, some comrades have slackened their study and their work of continuously remolding themselves. They now think less about the party's cause. It is now no longer a case of an individual obeying an organization, but of an individual making the organization care for them at every turn. It has even got to the stage where they do not carry out the party's resolutions and decisions and where they pay no attention to party rules and discipline. Today, if we are to foster our tradition and increase the combat power of the party, we must definitely strengthen party discipline.

Cadres Must Lead the Way in Fostering Tradition
by Gao Houliang [7559 0624 5328]

The leading cadres' "role as file leaders" is extremely important if we are to foster our army's glorious tradition. During the war period, cadres were the first to suffer, but the last to enjoy. They played a major role in winning the war. Today, in the new historical period of the four modernizations, we must definitely foster this style. Only by so doing can we lead officers and men to speed up the building of the air force to make it into a modern and regular revolutionary service. We have stressed the "role as file leaders" played by cadres in the course of fostering tradition. This means that, in everything that we ask the troops to do, cadres (leading cadres in particular) must lead the way in doing them; in everything that we ask the troops not to do, cadres (leading cadres in particular) must lead the way in not doing them. In the leading organs of the air force, things must be done first by the commander, the political commissar and the leading cadres at the various levels. The commander of the flight division and the commander of the flight regiment must lead the way in flying. The leading cadres in the parachute force must lead the way in parachuting. One level should grasp another level. One level should lead another level. We must make efforts to bring into play the good style of the whole force.

When selecting cadres and setting up leading groups, we must pay attention to selecting and promoting to leadership posts those outstanding cadres who resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies and who lead the way in fostering the glorious tradition of our party and army. In the face of onerous tasks, leading cadres must have the courage to shout out "Look at me" and "Follow me" and to resolutely take the initiative by setting high standards for, and making strict demands on, themselves. They will then be able to bring about a new phase in their work. Furthermore, cadres must, through their own words and deeds, carry forward from one generation to the next the glorious tradition of our army.

Radio Commentary

OW10915 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition, Strengthen the Great Unity Between the Army and the Government and Between the Army and the People"]

[Text] The 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army falls on 1 August. On the eve of this glorious festive day, we wish to extend our warm greetings and convey our best regards to the commanders and fighters in the army, old army comrades who have retired or are on convalescent leave, those army men who have been demobilized and transferred to civilian jobs, militiamen, family members of revolutionary martyrs and all military dependents.

The Chinese PLA is a people's army led by the CCP and armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. For the past 55 years, it has united with and relied on the people in waging valiant struggles and scoring tremendous achievements for the people's cause of liberation and for socialist construction. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are proud to have such a spiritually civilized People's Army that serves the people wholeheartedly.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the commanders and fighters of the whole army have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies, upheld the four basic principles, carried out education on revolutionary world outlook and on patriotism, and extensively developed various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization. A large number of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged. The PLA is marching in giant strides toward the magnificent goal of building itself into a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary army. The courageous PLA is a steel Great Wall safeguarding the motherland. The PLA commanders and fighters have guarded the frontier and the territorial seas and airspace of the motherland; and ensured the independence and security of the nation. Without such a loyal People's Army, it will be impossible for us to live in peace and tranquillity, still less to triumphantly develop the four modernizations.

While fulfilling its glorious task of safeguarding the motherland, the PLA has also actively engaged in socialist construction. The broad masses of commanders and fighters have made contributions to building many large and key construction projects. In the struggle to combat natural disasters and do relief work, various PLA units have consistently dashed ahead regardless of their own safety to rescue people and their property. The PLA's communist spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and its fine qualities have won the wholehearted support and full confidence of the people throughout the country.

At present, the international situation is even more turbulent and tense due to the struggle for hegemony between the superpowers. Looking around in the world, we see some regions covered with gunfire and gunsmoke. The danger of a world war still exists, while the security of our nation is being threatened. We must maintain high vigilance. The people throughout the nation must love the people's soldiers like the apple of their eye, and vigorously help and support the PLA in further developing the modernization program, in strengthening preparedness against war, in promoting unity with the various nations of the Third World, in opposing hegemony in safeguarding world peace.

The people support the army, while the army cherishes the people. This is our glorious tradition. For the past several years this glorious tradition has been further developed, and the relations between the army and the people and between the army and the government are becoming better and better. Particularly since the beginning of the campaign to develop socialist spiritual civilization, the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people has become even more harmonious than ever before. We must highly cherish and continue to strengthen this unity.

We must do a still better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and establish the fine social custom of shouldering together with all the people the responsibility of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents. The PLA must continue to bring into full play the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, play its exemplary role well in observing the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and vigorously carry out activities of performing good deeds for the people. Both the army and the government must remain modest and prudent, and respect, learn from and help each other. The army and the people must also act in the same manner. Let us work with one heart and one mind, unite as one, and join together in promoting the four modernizations, in safeguarding the motherland and world peace and in realizing the sacred cause of national reunification at an early date.

Yang Shangkun HONGQI Article

HK310301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun publishes an article in the imminent issue No 15 of HONGQI, which says that the PLA has undergone new development and improvement in the new historical conditions, developing from a purely land force into a composite force that includes air and naval forces and other technical branches. He stresses, apart from being equipped with excellent conventional weapons, made by China itself, we also possess sophisticated strategic weapons such as atomic and hydrogen bombs and LRBMs 'or self-defense. It can be predicted that on the basis of the further development of the national economy, the degree of modernization of the PLA is sure to be further enhanced.

The title of this article, written to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, is: "Build Powerful Revolutionized and Modern Armed Forces."

He says: The PLA created and led by the CCP and armed with Mao Zedong Thought is a completely trustworthy powerful people's armed force with fine training and strong fighting effectiveness. The cadres and fighters of the army are most obedient to the party and people and go wherever the party directs them. The commanders and fighters battle wherever the greatest hardship and danger lies. This PRC armed force that belongs to and is loyal to the people is like a steel Great Wall reliably defending our people's peaceful labor and socialist modernization.

He points out, recalling the 55 years of the army's history, one could say it is a history of progressing from small to big, from weak to strong, and from "millet plus rifles" to the building of a modern revolutionary army. He says that modern military science and technology are changing with each passing day. Since the fruits of the world's latest science and technology are extensively applied in war, a whole series of changes has taken place in forms of war, strategy and tactics, and military organization. Many unprecedented new situations and special features have appeared in modern war. Hence, in an international situation in which the danger of war still exists, we must greatly step up the building of modern national defense and raise the army's modern combat capability to a new level.

He says: Following the Central Committee's unified guiding principle on carrying our reforms of systems, the PLA is right now working hard to readjust, reorganize and restructure itself and advance toward the great goal of revolutionarization, modernization and regularization.

Writing on the necessity of the PLA building itself into a revolutionized and modern crack force in accordance with the demands of modern warfare while carrying out its readjustment and restructuring, Yang Shangkun says: "By a crack force, from the major aspects, we mainly mean the following three demands: 1) there must be people with high political awareness, advanced military thinking and relatively high scientific and cultural accomplishment, and all readjustment and restructuring measures must be beneficial for discovering, selecting and promoting talented people and for making the cadre force revolutionized, younger and more knowledgeable and specialized; 2) there must be excellent modern weapons and equipment; 3) there must be organic integration of men and arms, which means that there must be strict training and scientific formation."

He says: "After a period of arduous efforts by the comrades of the whole army, our army will be a crack force with keen-witted and capable administrative structure, agile command, excellent equipment, fine training, quick to react, highly efficient, and very powerful combat effectiveness, and a picked force that cannot be toppled or defeated. It will be a sharp sword defending the socialist motherland."

Yang Shangkun says, both men and arms must be sharp in building a crack force. In the context of requirements for opposing a future war of aggression, we still lag behind in weapons and equipment. We must at all times carry forward the army's fine combat traditions and establish strong confidence and resolve in defeating with inferior weapons an enemy armed with superior weapons. Under the conditions of national economic possibilities, we must also step up national defense scientific research work, strive to improve our arms and equipment and reduce our discrepancies in this respect to the minimum. We will certainly be able to equip our units with newer weapons as our national economy and military science and technology develop.

He says: Arms, including all modern arms, are only a possible fighting force; they can only become an actual fighting force when closely integrated with men. Apart from strict training, this also requires scientific formation. He says, the most important thing in the scientific formation of the armed forces is to strengthen their synthesis. Reviewing the history of our army, we have already taken two steps: the first step consisting of concentrating only on infantry, and the second of independently developing various branches of the armed forces. We should now take a third step, which is to better strengthen the synthesis of the various branches.

He says: Ye Jianying has summed up the characteristics of modern warfare as: three-dimensional warfare, combined warfare, and general warfare. We must therefore greatly step up composite training. Every commander, especially the commanders of composite forces, must be familiar with the capabilities of all types of weapons, learn how to employ the various technical branches of the armed forces and improve the ability of the different branches to fight in coordination. At the same time they must also understand, as much as possible, other branches of knowledge related to war. We must further change the idea of having just one branch of the armed forces and establish the concept of composite warfare. This is a profound change.

Yang Shangkun also points out, in order to have crack troops it is also necessary to have simpler administration. It is necessary to improve work style in order to reach the goal of improving work efficiency and command capability. It is necessary to implement the principle of integrating centralized and unified leadership with division of responsibility, put responsibility systems on a sound basis, reduce the number of command levels, and further define the scope of responsibilities of leading organs at all levels.

AFP REPORTS OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES HIJACKING

BK310401 Hong Kong AFP in English 0303 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (AFP) -- The authorities today denied that there was an attempted hijack in China yesterday.

Questioned on a report published yesterday by a Hong Kong newspaper that there was a foiled hijack attempt on a chartered flight from Shanghai to Beijing, a Chinese official spokesman said "there was no such thing".

The NEW EVENING POST [HSIN WAN PAO] reported that the plane was forced to make an emergency landing in the eastern city of Nanjing.

Last Sunday, in the first reported hijack in China since 1949, five young men who tried to hijack a domestic flight, reportedly to Taiwan, were arrested in Shanghai.

LIMITED PRODUCTION OF PASSENGER PLANE TO BEGIN

OW310748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- A domestically produced 48-seat passenger aircraft will soon go into limited production, according to the Ministry of Aviation Industry today.

Production of the aircraft, called Yun-seven (Transport-7), was approved upon recently following the endorsement of its design by the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The two-engine propeller-drive craft will fly domestic routes over China. It can cover over 1,900 kilometers at a normal cruising speed of 518 kilometers per hour, and can take off and land on one engine in an emergency.

With a freight capacity of 4.7 tons and maximum take-off weight of 21.8 tons, the short- and medium-distance aircraft's cabin can be transformed into cargo space.

The first China-built passenger aircraft made its public debut on April 17 in Beijing after 1,600 hours of trial flight and 3,600 take-offs and landings.

The test pilots, mechanic engineer and crew members of the Yun-seven aircraft were recently awarded citations by the Ministry of Aviation Industry and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China for their merits in a single-engine test flight in April.

According to the ministry, aircraft of this kind will be manufactured by an aircraft manufacturing company in Xian, northwest China, and be put into service in succession.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS NEI MONGGOL DAIRY

OW020519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- During his recent inspection tour in Ju Ud League of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, praised the Dalianggoumen goat milk powder factory in Chifeng County as well-managed.

He said: This small milk powder factory did not require much investment, but it has yielded quick results. Small factories like this one which can be run by communes and production brigades may gradually be popularized in the vast rural and pastoral areas.

On his visit to the milk powder factory, Comrade Hu Yaobang was accompanied by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, and Bai Junqing, secretary of the Ju Ud League CCP Committee.

The Dalianggoumen Commune, with an area of 190,000 mu, has a population of 9,600.

On the afternoon of 24 July, Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived at the small milk power factory. The grassroots cadres and nearby people unanimously praised the good policies implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They described in detail the new changes in the last 2 years and confidently briefed the visitors on their future goals. Comrade Hu Yaobang carefully listened to their reports while looking around.

He delightedly said: You have done a good job. On an average, a goat can yield 3 jin of commercial milk daily. With milk sold at 16 fen per jin, it can earn 48 fen -- let us roughly count it as 50 fen. A commune family with three milk goats receives 1.5 yuan daily or 45 yuan monthly. Any localities with the conditions can take this road. In places where the people are scattered, they may run even smaller processing factories with smaller investment. Each factory can be operated by 2 or 3 persons. Small factories may also be set up in urban and suburban areas. This is a highly recommended way to create jobs for youth.

During his inspection, Comrade Hu Yaobang discussed with the comrades of the Ju Ud League questions concerning how to gather scattered animal husbandry products among the peasants and herdsmen for preliminary processing.

He pointed out: Since we changed some restrictions, the development of livestock breeding has been accelerated in both rural and pastoral areas. Besides what has been collected in unified state procurement, some animal products still remain in the hands of the peasants and the herdsmen. It is fairly easy for the peasants and the herdsmen to run some indigenous or semi-modern factories for preliminary processing with small capital, the factories will not only increase commodity supplies but will also increase the income of the peasants and the herdsmen by a fairly big margin. In this way the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline undertakings can all be promoted and the more than 800 million peasants in China will probably become well off sooner.

GOOD NATIONWIDE SUMMER HARVEST FORECAST

OW301257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- China, now completing the 1982 summer harvest, expects to bring in 2.05 million tons more wheat, barley and other grain crops than in the 1981 summer harvest -- an increase of 3.2 percent -- the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery announced today. Increases were reported by all provinces in southern China, except Yunnan Province in the southwest, a spokesman for the ministry told XINHUA.

Hubei Province recorded a 20 percent increase in summer grain crops over last year, and the figure for Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui and Sichuan averaged 10 percent. Total and per unit area output of wheat is expected to reach or even surpass the previous historical record.

In northern China, some provinces were affected by the serious drought lasting for months. Yet, Henan Province, China's largest wheat-producer, harvested 235,000 tons more wheat than in 1981. Increases in the output of wheat were also registered by Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Output of summer grain crops was roughly the same as that of last year in Hebei Province and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. In Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities and Shandong Province, however, production dropped.

Summer grain harvest normally accounts for one fifth of the nation's annual output, according to the spokesman for the ministry.

Weather was favorable to the growth of wheat last winter and this spring in areas along the Yangtze River, but was less favorable in areas drained by the Yellow River, Huai He and Hai He in northern China. Many places in these areas suffered drought that had lasted for several consecutive years, and scorching, dry winds swept the North China Plain when wheat was ripening.

The job responsibility system worked, said the spokesman. In Shijiazhuang and Baoding Prefectures, Hebei Province, peasants pooled money and sunk hundreds of thousands of wells to combat the drought.

Harvesting of a good early rice crop has started in southern China. Rice, maize and other grain crops, beans and industrial crops on 26.66 million hectares of harvested wheat fields are also growing well.

COMMODITY PROCUREMENT, MARKETING SHOW INCREASES

OW010030 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A prosperous situation in the procurement and marketing of commodities rarely seen in the past 30 years and more has prevailed in China during the first half of 1982. The total value of farm and sideline products procured by various departments of the Ministry of Commerce rose by 12.5 percent in the first half of 1982 as compared with the same period for 1981. The procurement targets for summer grain crops, rape seed, cotton and tea were overfulfilled, with the amount of cotton and tea procured reaching the highest level in history. The total value of manufactured goods procured by various departments of the Ministry of Commerce rose by 4.9 percent in the first half of 1982 as compared with the same period for 1981. More marketable commodities which were in short supply in the past have been procured. A fairly large number of durable consumer goods such as bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches has been procured. The total value of commodities marketed by various departments of the Ministry of Commerce during the first half of 1982 rose by 6.8 percent as compared with the corresponding period for 1981.

Following the rapid increase in the production of consumer goods and the marketing of new products, the people can choose the kind of merchandise they like, bringing about new changes in the market situation. The rate of increase in the sale of means of production such as chemical fertilizer, insecticides and sprayers is greater than that in the sale of means of subsistence such as grain, edible oil, pork, beef, mutton, eggs, sugar and wine. The amount of means of production sold in the first half of 1982 has also increased. The number of bicycles, sewing machines and Chinese-made wristwatches sold during the first half of 1982 was 30 percent more than the same period for 1981.

ROLE OF MAJOR PORTS IN FOREIGN TRADE VIEWED

HK020712 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0730 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The State Council has decided to set up commissioners' offices [te pai yuan ban shi chu 3676 3175 0765 6586 0057 5710] under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade at the four important ports in Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Dalian. The word "commissioner" [te pai yuan 3676 3175 0765] has not been seen in China for many years. Under present circumstances, what is the significance of this policy?

The situation of Chinese foreign trade is very good. In the first 6 months of this year, exports amounted to \$10.2 billion, an increase of 10.2 percent over the same period last year. Considering the current recession in the international market, it is even more commendable that China is able to score these achievements. This is an important sign that shows a turn for the better in the economic situation of the whole country.

In dealing with foreign trade, China has persisted in implementing the principles of unified policy, planning and actions in dealing with foreign countries. This is closely related to the achievements scored in foreign trade. At present, people in various parts of the country are enthusiastic in promoting foreign trade, and they have attained good results. Naturally, some problems have emerged. At present, in promoting faster development of foreign trade work, we must strengthen unified leadership, encourage and support the correct ways to do business and correct the inappropriate ways. To achieve this, we must correctly handle the relationship between unified leadership and bringing the enthusiasm of the localities into full play -- this is the so-called relationship between the "superior" and the "subordinate." This has been a difficult problem for a very long period of time. At present, some cadres are being dispatched to important ports. Under the leadership of the foreign trade department, they will understand the specific foreign trade activities and in this way, the situation at the lower levels can be made known to the higher levels and the intentions of the CCP Central Committee can be rapidly transmitted to the lower levels. This is advantageous to handling the relationship between the higher and lower levels.

The State Council also stipulated that the scope of work of a commissioner must be extended outside the ports and they must attach importance to establishing contacts with regions that have traditional economic connections. This means that they must do a better job in bringing the role of the four large ports in foreign trade into full play. Without a doubt it is correct that we should use the traditional economic connections formed in history and take the ports as the centers to organize foreign trade activities by closely connecting the foreign trade activities of all localities of the country with those in the four large ports. A similar situation has occurred in countries that have been relatively successful in their foreign trade. Stressing the economic connections between the historically important ports and the vast regions of our country is a manifestation of respecting history and economic law. To promote a better and more lively job of foreign trade, we must fully understand and make good use of this law.

While strengthening unified leadership, we must pay attention to bringing forward the special roles of the important ports in foreign trade activities, and send capable personnel to the forefront of foreign trade activities to carry out powerful leadership that complies with the reality -- this is the gist of the State Council's new decision.

NATIONAL GEOTHERMAL CONFERENCE HELD IN LIAONING

OW010955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- XINHUA learned from the just concluded first national conference on geothermal energy resources that distribution of geothermal energy resources in our country has initially been verified by general surveys conducted for over a decade. According to statistics, 40 geothermal fields (areas) have been or are being prospected, and there are more than 2,600 naturally exposed and over 130 underground hot springs in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The conference held: Making use of clean, regenerative geothermal energy resources for medical treatment, tourism, industry, agriculture and heating is of great significance for the development of diversified energy resources in our country.

The Yangbajing geothermal field in the Xizang Autonomous Region is a main experimental field for using high-temperature terrestrial heat for power generation. The power generating unit there now supplies part of the electricity for Lhasa where coal is in short supply. In densely populated urban and suburban areas in Tianjin, Beijing, Kunming, Fuzhou, Xian and other big and medium-sized cities, more than 300 hot-water wells have successively been sunk for heating, bathing and industrial processing. This has led to such results as saving coal and oil, improving product quality and alleviating environmental pollution.

The exploitation of geothermal energy resources in our country is aimed at improving the people's livelihood. More than 100 hot spring sanatoriums have now been built or expanded in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and over 100,000 people suffering from chronic diseases are treated there annually. Some scenic spots with hot springs have been developed into tourist resorts in recent years.

This conference, which was jointly sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Geology and Minerals, was held in Yingkou Municipality, Liaoning Province, from 21 to 25 July. In light of the characteristics of geothermal energy resources and of economic and technical conditions in our country, the conference laid down the following guidelines for the development of this energy resource for some time to come: To take positive and safe measures according to local conditions to rationally exploit geothermal energy resources, to make comprehensive use of them and to achieve social and economic results as soon as possible.

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LEADERS APPEAR AT EAST REGION ARMY DAY EVENTS

OW311030 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 28 July broadcasts a report on a discussion meeting held by leading cadres of the Nanjing PLA units and leading cadres of party, government and army organizations in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality on the afternoon of 28 July to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. According to the report, the participants consisted of responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality, including Han Peixin, Wang Bingshi, (Luo Yunlai), Li Zhizhong and Wang Zhaoquan; responsible persons of departments concerned in Jiangsu and Nanjing; responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units, including Zhang Xiqin and Chen Dexian; responsible persons of the air force, the naval academy and the Nanjing Advanced Army School under the Nanjing PLA units, including (Zhang Cunqing), (Wang Qingchuan) and Sun Dianjia; and responsible persons of the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Military District and other military schools in Nanjing.

In their speeches at the meeting, Jiangsu Acting Governor Han Peixin and Nanjing PLA units Deputy Commander Zhang Xiqin reportedly said: "The relations between the PLA and the government and between armymen and civilians in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality are good. Achievements have been made in promoting these relations. Some questions left over from history are being gradually solved.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 28 July carries a report on a get-together of veteran cadres held by the Nanjing PLA units on 28 July to celebrate the PLA's anniversary. According to the report, the participants included Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; Du Ping, political commissar; Zhang Xiqin, Xiang Shouzhi, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Duan Huanjing and Zhou Chunlin, deputy commanders of the Nanjing PLA units; Wang Jingmin, deputy political commissar; Zeng Siyu, (Zhao Jun), Yan Guang, Zhong Guochu and Guo Jinlin, advisers to the Nanjing PLA units; and some 500 retired cadres, including Qian Jun, Rao Zijian, (Lai Yi) and (Xiao Xinchun). Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 July carries a report on a preliminary all-army photography exhibition held in Nanjing on 29 July to mark the PLA's anniversary. Among the visitors to the exhibition, the report says, were principal responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality, including Guo Linxiang, Du Ping, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Xu Zhi) and Wang Zhaoquan.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 July broadcasts a report on a soiree held on the evening of 28 July by the Anhui Military District marking the PLA's anniversary. According to the report, present at the soiree were some 1,000 army veterans and representatives of Anhui Military District and PLA units in Hefei; leading cadres of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee and the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government, including Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Yuan Zhen), Lan Ganting, Hu Kaiping, (Wang Yuzhao), Zhang Kaifan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, (Zhao Kai), Chen Yuanliang, Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Li Qingquan, Hu Tan, Wu Yanqiu, Fang Qikun, Gong Yinong, Ma Leting, Zhu Nong, (Yang Yongliang), (Du Hongben), (Ding Zhi) and (Yi Liangcheng); leading cadres of the Anhui Military District, including Yu Guangmao, (Xiong Yukun), (Jing Fuyuan), (Li Shuhe) and (Zhang Linyuan); advisers to the Anhui Military District, including (Zhang Wentong), Gao Chenggui, (Xu Xinnong), (Zhong Jiahua), (Lin Shaowu), and (Liu Wenjin); and responsible persons of workers, youth and women's organizations of Anhui Province.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 July carries a report on a meeting held on 30 July by the Nanjing PLA units to warmly celebrate the PLA's anniversary.

Some 1,500 commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units attended the meeting, including Guo Linxiang, first political commissar; Zhang Xiqin, Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Duan Huanjing and Zhang Ming, deputy commanders; and Wang Jingmin and Chen Dexian, deputy political commissars. Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting, and Xiang Shouzhi addressed the meeting, says the report. The report adds that Xiang Shouzhi called on PLA commanders and fighters to fight for communism, resist bourgeois liberalization and bourgeois ideological corruption and carry forward the PLA's fine traditions.

Further on Activities

OW020427 [Editorial Report] Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 31 July broadcasts a report stating that the Fuzhou PLA units held a film reception on the evening of 30 July for retiring PLA cadres and their dependents. Fu Kuiqing and other leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and responsible persons of the Fujian Provincial Military District attended the reception, according to the report.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 July broadcasts a report on a celebration meeting jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and the Nanjing Municipal People's Government in the afternoon on that day to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA. The report states that the following leaders were among those attending the meeting: responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units Guo Linxiang, Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, (Hu Shimong) and Duan Huanjing; advisers of the Nanjing PLA units (Zhao Jun), Yan Guang, Zhong Guochu and Guo Jinlin; responsible persons of the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units (Zhou Deli) and Li Baoqi; responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, Lin Yousheng and Peng Bo; responsible persons of the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units Yuan Bin and Xiao Qian; responsible persons of military academies in Nanjing (Li Zhonghai) and (Gui Xueteng); and responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Zhou Ze, Bao Houchang, He Singhao, (Xu Zhi) and Wang Zhaoquan. Liu Lin, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Han Peixin, acting provincial governor, extended festive greetings to leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units. Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, thanked the local authorities and masses for the support they gave to the PLA. He said: "Our accomplishments are attributed to the support from the local party and government organizations and the masses of people."

The same service at 2300 GMT on 31 July carries a report saying that the Jiangsu Provincial Military District invited 11 artists to a forum on 31 July to discuss creation of calligraphic works and paintings on military themes. As pointed out at the forum, since many places in Jiangsu were old revolutionary base areas, there are plenty of military themes for art works. The artists vowed to do their best to create such works. Provincial military district Commander Lin Yousheng and Political Commissar Peng Bo were present at the forum.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 July carries a report on a meeting held on the morning of that day by the Jiangxi Provincial Military District to celebrate the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA. The report states that the following leaders of the provincial military district attended the meeting: Xin Junjie, (Song Changgeng), (Yao Fuhe), (Guo Sheng), (Xu Teng), (Wang Zhenting), (Chen Yi), Li Yuanming, (Li Minxing), (Liu Yunhui), (Yang Shangkun), (Xie Rui), (Shen Gan), Zhang Shuxiang, (Dong Shutong), (Xie Zhichao), (Zeng Ronghua), (Zhang Yunchang) and (Hu Yaojun). Also present were PLA commanders and fighters, as well as retired cadres, numbering more than 1,000. The meeting was presided over by (Chen Yi), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 30 July reports that on the morning of that day the Shanghai Garrison District invited Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, to make a report on the current economic situation in the country before some 1,000 PLA commanders and fighters. Present on the occasion were Commander of the Shanghai Garrison District Wang Jingkun and Political Commissar Zhang Chen. The report adds that Han Zheyi extended festive greetings to the commanders and fighters. The report also states that a film reception was held on the morning of the same day by the political department of this garrison district for PLA commanders and fighters and comrades of mass organizations.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 31 July broadcasts a report on an army-civilian convivial meeting held by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 31 July to make Army Day. According to the report, among those attending the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Wang Daochan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min and Yang Shifa, as well as leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including (Wang Bingkun), Zhang Chen, (Chen Xuejiang), (Ren Shuqi), Song Chaoshi, (Yang Jiecai), (Xiang Jin), (Chang Keming), (Ran Hong), (Xu Wenyu), (Fang Ruyu), (Wu Zhihong), (Zhao Wenqing) and (Liu Kai). Others attending the meeting included representatives from various provincial departments, district and county organizations, democratic parties, mass organizations, PLA commanders and fighters and retired soldiers. Before the meeting, leaders of the PLA units and municipal party and government organizations got together and exchanged greetings.

Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 30 July broadcasts a report stating that on the morning of that day Zhejiang Provincial Military District Commander Kang Mingcai and Political Commissar Luo Qingtao led some 500 commanders and fighters from the leading organ of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Hangzhou to participate in physical labor in renovating two public parks in Hangzhou Municipality. In the past few days, the report adds, similar labor had been done by PLA units of this provincial military district in their respective localities.

The same program also has a report on a meeting held by the leading organ of the East China Sea Fleet and its subordinate units on the morning of 30 July to mark Army Day. Over 1,100 commanders and fighters attended the meeting, which was presided over by Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet. Political Commissar Huang Zhongxue addressed the meeting, calling on the commanders and fighters to carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and to contribute to safeguarding and constructing the motherland.

JIANGSU ACTING GOVERNOR MAKES ARMY DAY SPEECH

OW010945 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Radio and television speech by Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and acting governor of Jiangsu, in commemoration of PLA's 55th founding anniversary -- recorded]

[Excerpts] All commanders and fighters of PLA units in Jiangsu, revolutionary martyrs' families, army men's families, revolutionary disabled army men, demobilized and retired army men, army men transferred to civilian jobs, retired army cadres and other comrades in the province:

This year 1 August marks the 55th founding anniversary of the great PLA. On the eve of this glorious festival, I, on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government, wish to convey to you my cordial regards and high respect.

In the past 55 years, the PLA, under the CCP's leadership, has waged arduous struggles and made great contributions to the cause of the people's revolution and construction. It has also made great achievements in army building.

The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De, made immortal contributions to the founding and development of this army. Since the downfall of the gang of four, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission, the PLA has made new and great progress in its revolutionization, modernization and regularization and other work. We are elated by this. This has also forcefully promoted the work of local governments.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Jiangsu, like other localities in China, has implemented the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. As a result, our economic situation is improving daily, our political situation has become more stable and the general situation is becoming better and better. This year Jiangsu has made new accomplishments in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Our accomplishments are inseparable from the energetic support given us by commanders and fighters of the PLA units in Nanjing and Jiangsu. While strengthening their combat readiness and stepping up army building, the PLA members in Jiangsu, inheriting and carrying forward the PLA's glorious traditions, have actively supported this province in undertaking socialist construction. You have also enthusiastically helped local authorities in building the militia and maintaining social order. In the recent struggle to combat floods and drain excessive water, our comrades in the PLA went all out, stood at the front of the struggle and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. You worked wherever the situation was most urgent and dangerous. The good friendship between army men and civilians has been further strengthened. Your advanced deeds have been widely publicized among the people. You are indeed the people's own and an example for us to follow.

The broad masses of members of revolutionary martyrs' families and army men's families, revolutionary disabled army men, demobilized and retired army men, army men transferred to civilian jobs and retired army cadres in the province have maintained and carried forward the revolutionary glorious traditions, actively participated in the four modernizations, worked hard at their respective work and production posts and made new contributions.

Comrades, China is now in a new period of historical development. The heavy responsibility on our shoulders to accomplish the four modernizations is becoming more arduous daily. We are still facing many difficulties. We should rally closely around the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen ideological and political work, rouse ourselves and go all out. We should resist and oppose corruption by capitalist ideas and wage resolute struggle against economic crimes. We should further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between army men and the people. We should work hard together to do a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We should make new contributions to accomplishing the four socialist modernizations, to defending our motherland and world peace, and to achieving the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

Comrades, have a happy Army Day!

SHANDONG CELEBRATES ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK011048 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] According to our reporters (Ding Shuhai) and (Gao Xuezhou), on the evening of 31 July, the Jinan PLA units, the Shandong Provincial People's Government and the Jinan Municipal People's Government sponsored a joint army men-civilian soiree at the Bayi auditorium to warmly mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding.

Attending the soiree were PLA commanders and fighters; veteran Red Army men; retired army cadres; family members of army martyrs; disabled servicemen; workers; peasants; intellectuals; and representatives of official cadres -- over 2,000 persons in all.

Also attending the soiree were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Xiong Zuofang, Zhao Bingan, Fang Zheng, Chen Renhong, Long Qian, Chen Meizao, Fu Jianxuan, Sun Jixian, Li Bo, Zuo Qi, Bao Xianzhi, (Kuang Kaitian) and Xu Hongyun, and (Zhang Yong) and others from the air force units under the Jinan PLA units. Others attending the soiree were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and Jinan Municipality, including Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, Gao Keting, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhou Zhijun, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Zhou Xingfu, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Wei Jianyi, Zhang Ye and Li Yuanrong, as well as responsible comrades from leading organs under the Jinan PLA units, air force units, major PLA units stationed in Jinan, and the provincial military district, and from various departments of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government. At the soiree, army men and civilians happily got together to review their profound friendship established in fighting side by side and going through thick and thin together during wartime and national construction. They pledged to make further efforts to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, to wage a resolute struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and against serious economic crimes and to make all-out efforts to successfully build socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to enhance military modernization and regularization in our armed forces so as to make new contributions to safeguarding the motherland and accelerating the progress of achieving four modernizations. At the soiree, the Qianwei song and dance troupe of the Jinan PLA units and the provincial song and dance ensemble gave performances hailing the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The soiree was filled with an atmosphere of warmth and unity from the beginning to end.

Prior to the soiree, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units and the provincial and Jinan municipal organs received 18 representatives of retired army cadres, family members of army martyrs, disabled servicemen and advanced units and individuals who had emerged in armed forces building, military training, combat operations and in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families. They also held a cordial talk with these representatives and urged them to make still greater contributions to enhancing unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and building modernized, regularized and revolutionized armed forces.

SHANGHAI MAYOR HONORS CREW OF HIJACKED PLANE

OW301345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Shanghai, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- The CAAC Shanghai Administrative Bureau held a meeting this morning to give a warm sendoff to the crew members of Flight 2505, who rendered outstanding service in foiling a hijacking attempt, before their return to Xian. Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Shanghai, and Wang Yamin, deputy director-general of CAAC, attended the meeting. When all the heroic Flight 2505 crew members, with huge red flowers pinned on their chests, walked into the room, the entire audience broke into prolonged applause. The crew members were Captain Yang Jihai, copilot Yan Wenhua, navigator Huang Zhenjiang, radio operator Miao Xueren, engineer Liu Zhaoxian and attendants Xu Kemin, Jia Zhimei and Cai Shenglan. Representatives of passengers who took part in fighting the hijackers on the plane Yu Fukun, Zhu Mingce, Xu Fenglan, Zhang Zhenglong and Wang Kequn attended the meeting. At the meeting, Wang Daohan extended cordial regards to all the heroic Flight 2505 crew members and passengers who took part in the struggle on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal government and all the people of Shanghai. He spoke highly of the heroism of the Flight 2505 crew. He said: At the most critical moment, the crew members gave no thought to their own safety, but tried in every possible way to protect state property and passengers' safety and gave careful consideration to the safety of Shanghai city. The 10 million people of Shanghai are grateful to you. Captain Yang Jihai and attendant Xu Kemin spoke at the meeting on behalf of the crew.

FAVORABLE REACTION TO REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Foreign Affairs Spokesman

OW301413 Taipei CNA in English 1346 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 30 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Liu Ta-jen said Friday he was pleased with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent distinct assertion of the friendship between the two nations and his determination to carry out the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act.

"I am pleased with President Reagan's clearcut reaffirmation that his administration will keep its moral obligations to the Republic of China," Liu told the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

The U.S. President said in a press conference July 28: "We are not going to abandon our long time friends and allies on Taiwan. And I'm going to carry out the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act."

Foreign Minister

OW010446 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] In Taipei, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung expressed delight and praise of the affirmative talks by President Reagan which support Sino-American friendship and the Taiwan Relations Act.

Congressional aides said Reagan revealed that a joint statement is being drafted to be issued by both Peking and Washington affirming the Taiwan Relations Act. Sources say that the United States has compromised with Peking by implying in the statement that there will be no long-term arms supply but has not set a specific cutoff date. The statement does make clear, however, that the Republic of China will not receive better arms in bigger quantities than it receives now. Officials have disclosed that Reagan told the gathering of the Republican lawmakers there were "some things in the draft communique that I would not sign." White House aides say that the document drafted at a National Security Council meeting on July 13 and then presented to the Chinese Communists is generally acceptable except for a few changes in wording. There have been rumors on Capitol Hill that Peking has been given a tacit agreement from Washington that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will not continue on an indefinite basis. White House spokesman Larry Speakes reacted to this in an UPI report saying the rumors were "highly inaccurate." Speakes emphasized that Reagan will continue to honor the full commitment under the Taiwan Relations Act pointing out that the U.S. will continue to provide arms to Taiwan on the basis of its defensive needs.

Meanwhile, the widely syndicated Evans and Novak column has said the joint statement was an apparent compromise for it would not end arms sales to Taiwan, yet, at the same time, it does make clear that the supply could not continue indefinitely and weapons would not be upgraded. Senator Barry Goldwater has expressed his displeasure with this arrangement, calling for an indefinite commitment to continue the arms supply.

HSIN WAN PAO REPORTS ATTEMPTED HIJACKING IN PRC

HK300720 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] According to information received by this paper this morning, a Viscount aircraft chartered by a tourist group flying from Shanghai to Beijing was hijacked over Wuxi by bad elements, who were overpowered after a scuffle. Thus, another attempted hijacking by hoodlums was unsuccessful. The plane landed at Nanjing Airport at 1051 [0251 GMT] in the morning. Editors note: CAAC Flight No 2505 from Xian to Shanghai was hijacked by five hoodlums on 25 July, but the five hijackers were arrested after the crew put up a heroic counterattack with the help of passengers, and the plane landed safely in Shanghai. [end editor's note]

TA KUNG PAO SEES CRUCIAL POINT IN SINO-U.S. TIES

HK020622 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Sino-U.S. Relations Have Reached Another Crucial Point"]

[Text] Strive for Early Return of Taiwan to Motherland

Geng Biao, minister of national defense, stressed at the reception to mark Army Day that the PLA, "together with the people throughout the country, must strive for the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of the sacred cause of China's reunification." Instead of saying "to liberate Taiwan," he only said that efforts will be made to strive for the return -- and an early return -- of Taiwan. This is the same as Ye Jianying's nine-point statement made at the end of last September concerning the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

Of course, there are two ways to reunify China: peaceful reunification and reunification by means of military force. As to which of the two is to be adopted, it is China's internal affair, and no foreign interference is allowed. Obviously, however, what the PLA means by "strive together with the people throughout the country for the realization of the cause of China's reunification" refers to peaceful reunification.

Opposing Hegemonism Mentioned Twice

In both Geng Biao's speech and RENMIN RIBAO's Army Day editorial, hegemonism was mentioned. This has attracted the attention of some foreign countries. Geng Biao said that PLA men "must heighten their vigilance, intensify preparations against war and be ready at all times to hit back at the aggressors who dare to invade us, to defend the independence and safety of the motherland and oppose hegemonism." RENMIN RIBAO also said that "since the 1980's, the sounds of guns have never ceased at China's southern gate. The threats of hegemonism against China still exist."

People abroad are trying to find out what the hegemonism China has mentioned refers to since Sino-U.S. relations have developed to the present stage. China has never held that there is only one country in the world which is practicing hegemonism. Moreover, by saying the "sounds of guns at China's southern gate," it actually is referring to Vietnam, which is pursuing local hegemonism.

It seems that the hegemonism mentioned on the above two occasions refers to hegemonism in general.

Sino-U.S. Relations Are Faced With Retrogression

However, In an article entitled "Commenting on Contradictions of the Reagan Administration's Foreign Policy" published before Army Day, RENMIN RIBAO made the following analysis: "Although the U.S. Government also declares that it opposes hegemonism pursued by any country, and this is a basic policy of the United States, in dealing with relations with other countries, it usually pursues hegemonism itself. This is the fundamental weak point of the Reagan administration's foreign policy." In the same article the author stressed that the Reagan administration "is reluctant to discard its China policy which interferes in China's internal affairs. This has confronted Sino-U.S. relations with the danger of retrogression and will give rise to more serious consequences."

This was China's latest unofficial statement on Sino-U.S. relations in recent periods.

Layout of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO [CHINA TIMES]

It was said that Reagan invited 24 congressmen to the White House on 30 July and revealed to them some inside information on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Yesterday, Taiwan's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO used the whole front page to report this matter. Some of its headlines were: 1) "U.S. Informs CCP of Arms Sales to Taiwan"; 2) "U.S. Decides To Continue, But Not Indefinitely, To Sell Us Arms"; 3) "Arms Sales to Taiwan To Be Gradually Reduced in the Future"; and 4) "U.S. Congress Will Be Informed Within Two Weeks; Comanufacturing of Military Planes To Be Extended." However, what deserves most serious attention is the first headline of this paper, the full text of which follows: "The Quality and Quantity of the Arms Needed by Our Country (Taiwan) Will Be Decided by the United States, Which Is Free From Any Interference by the CCP." It is contemptible that it has thrown in its lot with the United States, which regards Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," and lets the latter decide everything.

Be Both Principled and Flexible

It seems that Sino-U.S. relations have reached another crucial point at present. If Reagan responds to China's opinions, which Bush brought back to the United States, Beijing will also make known its position as to whether it accepts or not. China has long decided to be both principled and flexible. However, "while expecting the good, it is also prepared for the bad" and is not cherishing any unrealistic illusions. This forms a striking contrast with Taipei's reactions, which are cheerful one moment and concerned the next on hearing certain news.

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